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SUNSHINE

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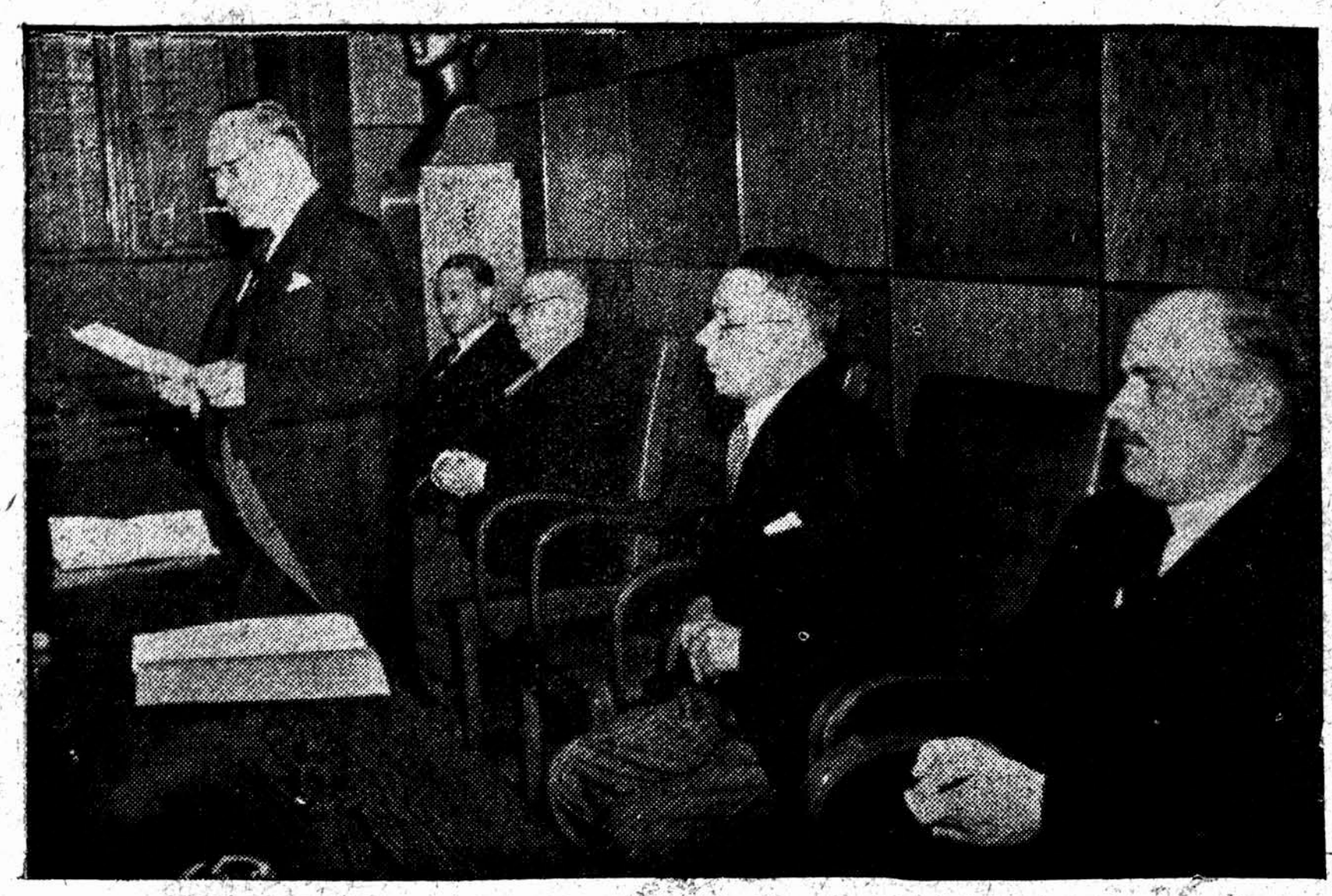
—M. Desai

This photograph was taken out of the cameras found on German parachute troops taken prisoner in Holland and now in England. Photo shows German parachutist and his bicycle resting by the side of a road in Holland.

A batch of Sinkiang youths who have arrived at Chungking, the present capital of the Chinese Republic, to enter the Military Academy.

LEFT:—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands holding her 9-months-old daughter Princess Irene and the Netherlands Minister to Canada holding 2½-year-old Princess Beatrix, as members of the Netherlands Royal Family entrained for Quebec after arriving at Halifax from Europe. They are to stay at Ottawa for the duration of war as guests of the Earl of Athlone.

RIGHT:—A wounded German pilot being assisted by civic guards after his capture in England. Barefooted and wounded in the head, they gave him a lift.



A meeting was held recently at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, of the Balkan Entente Powers to discuss Economics.

Photo at the left shows the Economic Conference in progress. Mr. Cincoar Marcovich (Yugoslavia) is speaking. Seated from left to right, reading from second left, are—Mr. Zolotas (Greece), wearing glasses, Mr. Saka (Turkey) and Mr. Tabacovicji (Rumania). Photo at the right shows the special Balkan Entente stamp bearing the crests of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey.

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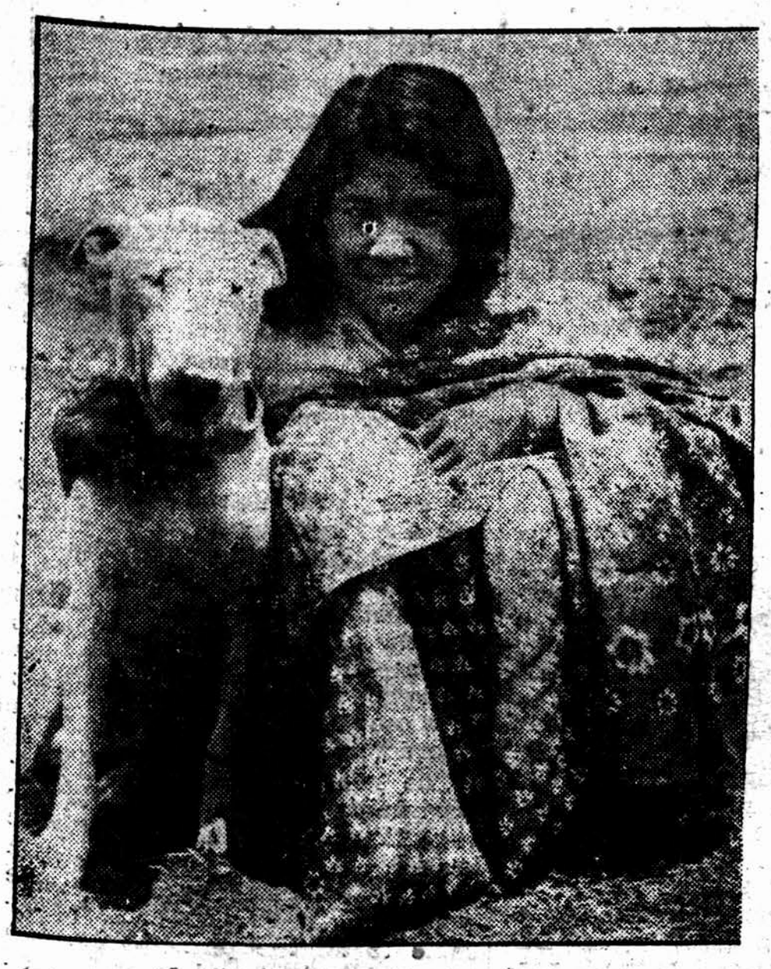
Verrier Elwin

Adopted Son Of India

By ZAHIR B. KUREISHI



Mrs. Koshibai Elwin

ONE of the most enigmatic figures of the twentieth century is Verrier Elwin, scholar, anthropologist, author and traveller, whose life and work in the remote jungles of India have aroused interest in every part of the world.

Elwin's connections with India date back to October, 1927, when he left Oxford with a group of missionaries to found a religious order, in which Indians and Englishmen would live on terms of brotherhood to explore the possibilities of Indianising Christian thought, worship, architecture and social life.

The community which he joined was at Poona and was known as the Christa Seva Sangh. He remained with them for four years —years of constant mental struggle and loneliness, made doubly so with the dawning of the fact that the Sangh was much more of a missionary society than he had anticipated.

The Parting

This was against his principle. It was his firm conviction, and is still his belief, that no country is in great need of Christianity, and that the best way of serving a nation is in the spirit of Christ and without desire for any kind of gain, even spiritual gain.

This attitude brought him into constant conflict both with the ecclesiastical authorities and the members of Christa Seva Sangh; and in 1931, sick and tired of the whole farce, he resigned his membership of the Society.

At a loose end and not knowing what to do with himself, while a fire raged in his heart to do something for humanity, Verrier Elwin toyed with the idea of joining Mahatma Gandhi in his struggle for India's freedom. For a short time he worked with Mr. C. F. Andrews, but, here too, he discovered that he was away from his ideal of following truth and serving humanity.

In the meantime Shamrao Hivale, his bosom friend and companion, returned from England to keep the lonely man company. It was then the two friends decided to go and live in a village among poor and backward people. It was suggested to them that the Gonds of Mandla District might prove a suitable sphere of activity for them.

That was the beginning of Verrier Elwin's phenomenal career.

This 'Double First' of the Oxford University, a Charles Oldham scholar and a Mathew Arnold Prizeman, who at the same time happened to be a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute, then set forth with only a hundred rupees between him and his friend to carry the gospel of love and humanity to the aborigines of India.

A Grim Fight

It was a herculean struggle that he had pledged himself to. Stepping out of the twentieth century, forgetting his triumphs as a scholar and an anthropologist, he walked straight back into the medieval ages, and although he was no longer a missionary, he still carried with him the message of Christ, the message of universal brotherhood and toleration.

The fight was on and like a crusader of old he battled The merciless enemies of man were all arraigned against him—hunger, fear, poverty, disease and death. And against such colossal odds this white man from Europe battled. He fought tooth and nail, body and soul, night and day to bring succour and relief to forgotten races of civilisation.

In the beginning the primitives with their natural feelings of distrust for the White man, were loathe to trust him, but the magic of Elwin soon broke down their prejudices and the aborigines came to understand that he was different from the rest.

It was Karaniis, a small village in the Mandla District, Central Provinces, that he selected for the site of his Bhumijan Seva Mandal.

The Gonds' "Burrabhai"

The Mandal has now ten centres of which three are the chief, the headquarters being situated at Patan, where Mr. Verrier Elwin has lost his European self to emerge out of the jungles of India as the 'burrabhai' of an oppressed people.

At Patan is a library, a museum, a dispensary, a guest house, a shop, a dharmshala and a boarding school for children.

This institution, which Elwin

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Verrier Elwin offers the palm of friendship, while being carried 'pichy-back' by a Gond friend.

School-boys of Patan in front of Mr. Elwin's hut.

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Plea For Federal Union Of Europe

Give The Peoples An Ideal Which Will Answer The Need Of Human Conscience, Says Count Sforza

(The illegitimate and cruel aggression by Germany in neutral countries which has taken place since this article, published in "The Aryan Path," was written gives an added value to the ideas it presents. Count Carlo Sforza served his country, Italy, at different times as Minister for Foreign Affairs and as Ambassador to France in the pre-Fascist days. Strongly opposed to dictatorship in any form, he analyses Germany's war aims with an almost prophetic vision as recent events have proven.)

Even in totalitarian countries people are so tired of artificial enthusiasms which are imposed upon them that they themselves would quickly give the needed impetus to whatever starting-point for a union was offered to them.

IN 1906, as a young diplomat, I had the opportunity to witness the crisis in Morocco and the conference at Algeciras, that advance rehearsal which anticipated 1914 by several years. During the prolonged assembly which sat for three months in that charming Andalusian town opposite Tangier, Nicolson, the British plenipotentiary, during one of our walks in the park of the Hotel Reina Cristina, made a remark which later, in Turkey and China, I was to realize as true. "What is dangerous for Europe", he said, "is not German expansion, but the fact that her desire to expand is vague and nebulous; were we ready to grant to the gentlemen of the Wilhelmstrasse all they ask for, at once they would feel convinced that we were deceiving them, that we wished to crush them."

If imperialistic Germany strongly opposed the complete re-establishment of Belgian sovereignty throughout the various peace attempts that were outlined in 1916 and 1917, it was not so much because she had conscious and precise designs upon Antwerp and the Belgian coast; it was chiefly because the unintelligent Chancellors of the Wilhelmstrasse felt themselves the prisoners of sterile yet brilliant military victories. Thus her attitude was rooted in her lack of determination and of real will.

None of this indecision remains in Hitler's Reich. The intellectual and moral poverty of the gigantic opportunist that Hitler is, will put the German people to shame on the day which we must hope will come when they will have acquired a moral civilization, the only one which counts, and discarded their present futile mechanistic civilization. But while in the thick of this war it is this ignorant opportunism which makes Hitler stronger than his predecessors, the Chancellors of the Second Reich, Hitler is far more lacking in historical roots than his ally, Stalin; the latter descends from Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great; Hitler represents a gigantic jump backwards.

Neutrals and pseudo-neutrals who tremble before him have an instinctive knowledge of this bloody and savage Cola di Rienzi which is less incomplete than that of certain diplomats of the great democracies, such diplomats as have been revealed to us in the "Blue Book" and the "Livre Jaune" published at the end of 1939. The diplomats and economists of France and of England, until almost on the eve of the seizure of Prague, were wondering if by giving up a few territories and coming to some understanding about raw materials it would still be possible to have a reasonable because an economically satisfied Germany. With that regrettable lack of historical imagination which has been the characteristic of almost all the leaders of post-war Europe, they did not understand—or rather they would not understand—that economic considerations are not only disregarded by dictators, they are incomprehensible to them; what they seek is the booty of the old Germanic tribes, for they themselves belong to the most distant past of the most barbarian of our eras.

Lebensraum

"Lebensraum"—living space—is not a war slogan; it is a programme indispensable for two reasons; indispensable in reference to foreigners, since it may hide the real aims of Hitlerian war from those among its enemies who like to delude and to fool themselves; indispensable also in reference to the Germans themselves, since the latter, although drunk with vague romanticism, do understand very well the true meaning of "Lebensraum" and thus can resign themselves more easily to the suffering which the attainment of such an inordinate aim impose upon them.

Any type of restraint or of compromise constitutes a deadly danger for dictatorship; this was clearly evinced in the case of the last European war for the conquest of Africa, where the most tempting offers were set aside only because what was wanted was a victory through war and bloodshed. This is because dictators regard their own lives and the demands of their prestige much more highly than they do the real benefit of the people under their rule.

II

Such being the situation, it is permissible to enquire whether the great democracies have fully realized—in all spheres of opinion—that what is wanted through this war which the Third Reich precipitated in September 1939 is not merely, as in 1914, a German diplomatic and economic hegemony over Europe and the Near East. That was already much. But this time it is more still: this time what is at stake is not only the freedom of peoples but of all individuals belonging to Christendom; it is a question, in Europe as in Asia, and even perhaps in a too serene America, of the very dignity of human life throughout the world.

No need for ceaseless declamations to remind Europe and Asia—and to make America understand—how formidable is the extension of the reasons for the struggle. Yet it is necessary never to lose sight of the fact that the very defence of the countries threatened by the Third Reich's craze for dominion is weakened when, rightly or wrongly, the impression is created that the policy being pursued is exclusively a defensive one. What is true in the art of war—namely, that a strategy which denies itself any offensive move is bound to fail—is equally true in the sphere of political ideas.

It is first of all necessary that on the side of those fighting for the cause of world freedom voices should not often be raised to belittle the importance of and the profound reasons for this terrible struggle; such voices, without intending to do so, but help the enemy; as in the case of certain superficial minds in France who, wishing to prove themselves realistic, proclaim from the housetops that the salvation of France can be assured in one way and in one way only—by a return to the policy of Richelieu and of Mazarin and the revival of the "Germanies". It's sufficient to see with what joy German propaganda seizes upon the writings which thus reduce the problem of the future of Europe to a return to the Treaties of Westphalia and the breaking up of Germany to realize what support these writings lend to the Hitlerian thesis which denounces the hypocrisy of the Allies and of their generous aims, as also to the general thesis of dictatorship, that "violence alone can enable to survive."

Need Of A New Ideal

What is needed above all is that the voice of the Allies should give the peoples an ideal for the future for Europe, an ideal which will answer the need of the human conscience with the strength of a religious sentiment; empty declamations cannot serve as a substitute; too many sceptics would quickly scent in them but a poor musty ruse of war. It will be neither through clever words nor through empty ones that it will be possible to bring not only the French and the English and their allies but even the neutrals to consent freely to the sacrifices which are necessary. The neutrals are being drawn more and more into the whirlpool of the war. Some of them—the small nations—are still thinking primarily of their petty immediate interests and the others—the great nations—of selfish objects of greed which are being flashed before their eyes by those who want to dazzle them in order to enslave them.

The miserable ideology of Fascism and of Nazism with its savage impulses would set Europe back to the Merovingian Dynasty described by Fustel de Coulanges in one sentence applicable to all the participants: "So and so killed So and so and seized his treasure."

"If against such an ideology the democracies were to confine themselves to a timid defensive on the moral plane, then I should not be surprised to witness their ultimate downfall, even should they obtain a military victory in the present war. What is needed to-morrow—an early to-morrow—is the rise in some great democratic country of a statesman who, combining the religious zeal of a Mazzini with the clear vision of a Cavour, would launch a new crusade against the dangers which threaten Christian civilization and the rights of man. Should such a man arise, very soon the whole world would undergo a moral upheaval a hundred times more intense than the one produced by Wilson on both sides of the trenches towards the end of the war of 1914-1918. Already all Europeans at the bottom of their hearts are drawn towards a new community bold enough to allow the most definite federal European realizations without, however, doing away with the past of our national lives, linked as the latter is with intellectual and moral riches which form and will continue to form for a long time still the unequalled beauty of the atmosphere of our old world.

Failure Of The League

It is possible to be more confident of the future of Europe at the end of this war than in 1919 because then the ideal of a League of Nations was met with the sarcasms of those who believed themselves "realists", whereas, far from being realists they saw only the meanest and most immediate fragment of reality, missing out the rest. The very statesmen who signed the Covenant were themselves nearly all sceptical about the results of the grand idea. It is strange that they were disloyal to it at almost every turn?

But the frightful bankruptcy of those diplomacies which believed they were capable because they closed their eyes to the first violations of the Covenant, even to such violent and cunning ones Pilsudski's seizure of Vilna, should have made the leaders of the great democracies realize that in serving a superior moral ideology they si-

(Continued on Page 31)

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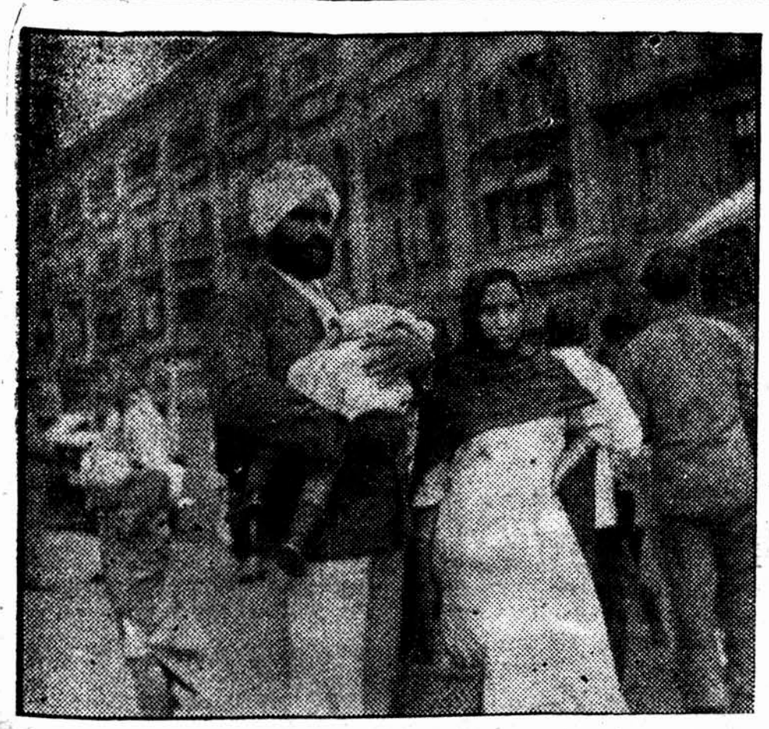


SHANGHAI

World's Most Hospitable As Well As Cosmopolitan City

ASTONISHING POTPOURRI OF RACES—JEWS AND GENTILES, CHINESE AND JAPANESE, AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS, INDIANS AND BRITONS, TIBETANS AND MANGOLIANS, BELIE THE POET'S GIBE THAT EAST AND WEST WILL NEVER MEET.

The recent British decision to withdraw their troops from China will remove a hitherto familiar figure from the streets of Shanghai, namely the Sikh policeman. Here is one with his wife and child.

LOOKING down from a window of the Cathay Hotel in Shanghai a guest may watch a by-play of Chinese life every morning when the boats along the Bund unload cargoes of bananas. The coolies carry their burdens of the yellow fruit in two, big, willow-woven baskets slung on the ends of bamboo shoulder poles. As they call out to each other they move rhythmically to a chorus, and jog along with their burdens keeping step to the refrain.

But lying in wait for the bananas to come into sight are ragged street urchins who dash forward and snatch as many of them as they can grasp, and then run away to a safe vantage. The bearers of bananas always protest vigorously, but they cannot punish the youthful thieves without putting down their loads. Outwardly they may protest, but in reality they aid and abet in the disappearance of the fruit. It is part of the humour of Chinese life, and the spirit which seems to rule Shanghai and makes it the play-place of the world, writes Dinarins Dean in the 'Travel Bulletin of N. Y. K."

It is this sense of unreality which rules also among the people of the 47 nationalities who make up the city which has hardly a rival in any other part of the earth as a cosmopolitan centre.

In addition to the Japanese, British, Russians and refugee Jews who are the most numerous in this strange city, there are the French, American, Germans, Portuguese, Polish, Swiss, Danish, Dutch, Spanish, Greek and Norwegians in this melting pot of the East, and representatives of every nation on earth mingle in the throngs on Nanking Road.

Visitors From All Asia

Like a great human tide the Chinese from all parts of their colossal country swarm through the streets, and all the dignitaries of Asia rub elbow with the coolies who appear to be as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore.

From far Tibet, the Mongolian frontiers, the cities of Manchoukuo, even from Central Asia, come visitors to Shanghai, and from the cross-roads of the southern oceans are seen the people of Thailand, Java, Malay, the Philippines and the Strait Settlements.

What impresses the visitor is the sight of so many well-dressed women promenading along Nanking Road, for Shanghai is the fashion centre of the Far East.

Neither Tokyo, Hongkong or Manila can hold a candle to the dress parade of Shanghai. For only in this international city can be found so many Occidental women all so diligent in their pursuit of finery, persistent in their endeavour to keep up with dizzy pace of fashion even though they dwell in an outpost of Asia, in a sea-port that is not on the sea, but up the Whangpoo River, 13 miles from Woosung.

On Nanking Road the plate-glass windows of the big shops display the latest coats or suits from London, Scotch tweeds and Irish linens. American materials, and novelties,—from soaps and cosmetics to stockings and shoes tempt the passersby.

Up-to-date are the smart hats adorning the heads of the fair sex, some of these creations certainly coming from the excellent millinery specialists of Paris.

Wealth And Squalor

Nowhere else in China, also, may be seen so many thoroughly modern Chinese women, gay in their long gowns of gay brocade or printed silks. Adding to the colour of the streets are the Japanese women in their attractive kimono of beflowered silks reflecting the taste of Kyoto or Tokyo, their overcoats and obi in bright designs. There are also the Chinese as well as Japanese women who prefer western costumes and appear in well-chosen ensembles that would do justice to the best apparelled women in London or New York.

One aspect of Nanking Road is not so alluring. There are beggars at every turn, young and old who ask for a few coins. Some of them are in real destitution and snatch eagerly at the charity offered, but others have the whining voice and insinuating manner of the professional. One of the tragic sights of Shanghai's thoroughfares is that of the babies who are loaned out to vagrants that they may the better make an appeal for charity. These unfortunate waifs of a busy city, helpless, and perhaps cruelly treated, make an impression upon the tender-hearted, but their beggar-masters know no mercy. Women wearing costly fur coats and flashing jewels do not heed the misery, perhaps because there is so much of it. But Shanghai is a place of contradictions, and hard grinding poverty stalks Nanking Road in sharp contrast to its fine feathers.

Like a page out of an Arabian Nights' tale is the scene on busy Bubbling Spring Road, and adventures wait on side streets branching off from Avenue Joffre, or on lively Foochow Road.

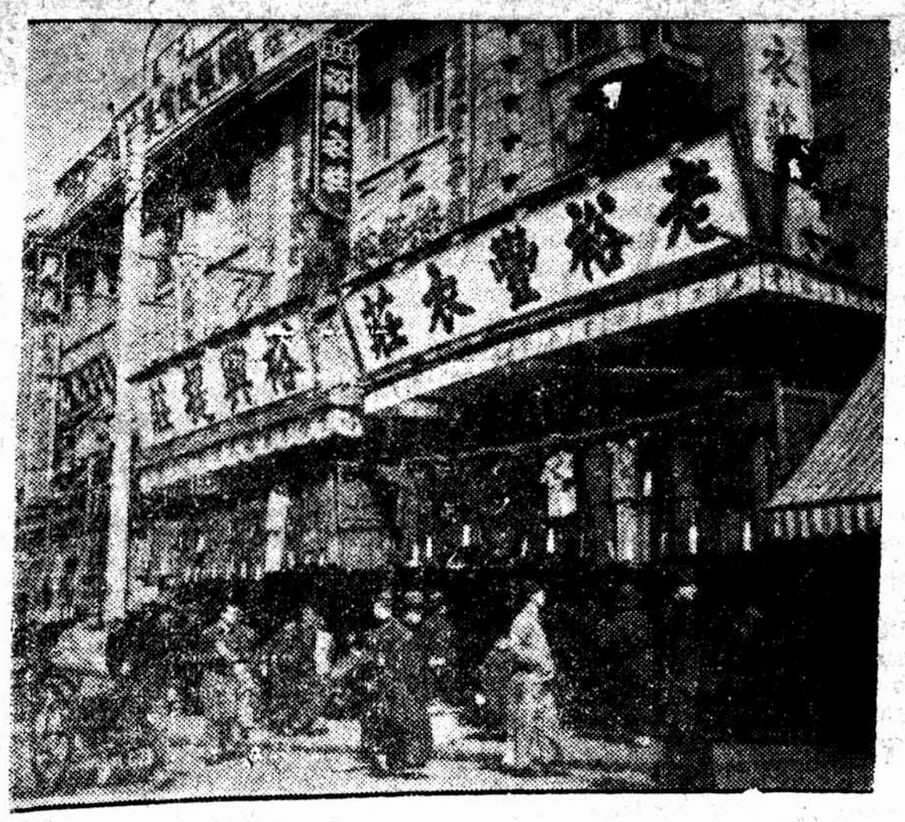
Anything May Happen In Shanghai

Almost anything may happen in Shanghai at any time of the day or night. The British and American areas have been combined to form the International settlement with its fine business buildings and palatial hotels. The offices of commercial magnates look down upon the flotsam and jetsam of the street.

Astonishing features of Shanghai are the big Chinese department stores, where the salesmen and saleswomen wait briskly upon customers, throngs crowding to the counters from morning until night, and where everything from an anchor to a needle may be purchased. To enter one of these emporiums is like taking part in a theatrical entertainment, the air is electric as cash and goods are exchanged. Many,

(Continued On Page 30)

These Chinese Urchins selling newspapers to passers by can speak a little English or Japanese, thereby increasing their sales as they dart through the crowds of pedestrains.



Adding to the picturesque side of Shanghai streets are the big shop signs in Chinese characters. In these quarters the crowds are dense, everyone bustling about on his own business.

Famous throughout the world is the Bund of Shanghai, once a towpath for boats along a marshy river bank, now a well-built business district. The Bund came through the conflict of arms unscathed.

The Way To Hypnotise

Complete Harmony Between The Operator And The Subject Is Essential For The Experiment

Progressive laboratory work has revealed the fundamental causes of hypnosis, yet psychologists are still not in agreement upon a complete theory of its explanation. It is first necessary to state that the "animal magnetism" of Mesmer is not the contributing cause of hypnotic sleep. The operator need not touch the subject, nor is it any magnetic radiation from the operator's hands or eyes which induces the unnatural sleep. The dramatic gestures seen frequently in the stage demonstrations are impressive, but entirely unnecessary, writes Dr. Ralph M. Lewis in "Prediction".

Permit us to go on record, however, in emphatically declaring that Mesmer is to be honoured in pioneering the theory, later proven fact, that the body possesses an electro-magnetic energy which it does discharge and which does produce certain effects upon other beings.

This, however, is not the direct or dependent factor in inducing hypnotic sleep. To understand hypnotism better it is best to review, as it were, the normal processes of our mind, such as perception, consciousness, memory and the nature of will.

Cosmic Energies

Sensual knowledge is the knowledge or experiences of the senses. Our appreciation of the world in which we live is the result of our detection by the aid of our sense organs, of the impulses of cosmic energies. What we see, in reality, has no such form as we assign to it, but the sensations which are engendered in our consciousness give us that mental picture or form which we ascribe to the visual impulses.

Objects which we universally agree upon as having the same existence to all of us are due to the fact that the impulses of the energies are registered uniformly in our consciousness, producing nearly similar sensations in each of us and causing us to realise them alike. We have spoken of things registering in our consciousness. Actually they don't register in our consciousness but in certain definite areas of our cerebrum. These areas are mazes of nerve plexuses, an interlacement of nerve centres infused with a pulsating energy. The pulsations are rhythmic. We are not aware of their rhythm because it is common to our being.

The impulses of energies foreign to our body actuate the nerves related to the receiving sense organs—the eye, for example—and they convey the impulses to one of the plexuses in the brain and there the impulses impinge upon the rhythmic pulsating energy natural to those plexuses in that area and a third energy or impulse is produced, the result of the combination of the two. The third is sensation or stimulation.

This sensation or stimulation is cerebration, consciousness. You cannot be objectively conscious or aware of external things without the experience of sensation, and when you experience external sensation you are consequently objectively conscious.

The retention of the sensations depends upon their intensity and their persistence. By retention of sensation we mean your memory of the experience, whatever its nature. You may experience something but for fifteen seconds and never again in your life, yet the excitation of the stimulation may have been so great that it will be remembered equally well with experiences had over and over again. To clarify this point, we may use the analogy of a photographic plate. The plate we may compare to the areas of the cerebrum. If the plate is exposed to intense radiation of light, a fraction of a second's exposure is sufficient for a very definite impression. If the light is not intense, long or persistent exposure is necessary for a definite photographic impression.

Tables Of Memory

The memory is an area of the cerebrum that registers intense impressions, or those which are persistent. We may also compare the memory to a player-piano roll. Each experience which is registered in memory leaves an impression, just as music notes are perforated in the automatic music roll. Each experience is composed of several elements, such as colour, size, odour, etc., just as each musical composition is composed of many notes. Subsequent experiences which you have and which have in them the same elements as antecedent experiences, will actuate in the memory corresponding elements and reproduce the former sensation or experience. As for example: whenever the music roll perforations are actuated by air, the same notes that perforated the roll originally will be produced.

Each sensation or sensual experience we enjoy always has one of two qualities, or rather, produces in us one of two effects. Either the sensation is pleasurable to us or it is painful. The pleasures as well as the pain, are, of course, of different degrees of intensity. We select those sensations we prefer; that is, we exercise volition or will. Acts which are willed are the result of a desire to produce experiences or sensations we wish. You must realise that no man exercises will unless he hopes that the result will bring him preferable sensations. This may puzzle you and you may declare, "What of he who takes his own life? Is that pleasurable? Yet it is a wilful act." We answer by saying, "It is more pleasurable to him to die than to live, or he would not choose to die."

Result Of Reason

From the foregoing you can easily understand that will is, first, the result of reason. Man must first compare and analyse his experiences before determining which acts he shall perform that will generate the pleasing sensations, or that he believes will do so. Will always provokes action because will is an artificial desire which man creates.

We are, of course, familiar with the natural desires, and we understand how they provoke bodily and mental action. When man wills, he has created the desire for experience which will bring him that sort of pleasure he seeks. Man never wills that which he does not desire; man never wills that which will not bring him pleasure, or be more pleasing to him than any other action. The desire is not satisfied until the sensations of the experience he seeks are realised. So long as conation exists, or the will to attain the end persists, the body and mind are compelled to such action as may be necessary for its satisfaction, just as hunger or thirst compel bodily or mental action.

During the state of sleep the sense organs do not become dormant as many believe, but the plexuses of these organs become less sensitive and the impulses received do not engender sensations or, in other words, objective consciousness. The inherent impulses, caused by what we term the instincts and emotions, continue and produce the state commonly referred to as subconsciousness The reasoning faculties are dormant, the functioning of segregation and combining sensations and impressions is inactive. The sensations of instinct may sympathetically discharge from memory associated ideas, but there will result no consistently ordered train of thought. With reason inactive, will, its result, is consequently inactive.

If, then, during sleep, a dominant idea can be induced into the cerebrum which will command the entire state of objective consciousness of the sleeping subject and yet not arouse the reasoning processes, conation will result and the subject will act upon the implanted idea. Where conation is intense, reasoning remains passive and subordinate to it, the will, and until the desire is satisfied. The method of inducing the idea into the objective consciousness is by suggestion.

Substitution Of Wills

Experimentation has demonstrated the possibility of speaking to a sleeping subject in a commanding tone, requiring the performance of an act, and having the subject act upon the induced will or idea without arousing objective consciousness. If the suggestion is given too loudly the sound will produce, by stimulation, objective consciousness. and arouse the reasoning processes, thus causing the natural will of the subject to function, and the suggestion given would only be acted upon at the pleasure of the subject, as in the normal state.

From the foregoing we can begin to realise that the state of hypnosis is one of a substitution of wills. The operator substitutes his will for that of the subject and the subject accordingly responds to the dominant idea as if it were the result of his own mental processes.

The extreme difficulty arises in suppressing the will of the subject, so as temporarily to allay his reasoning. The subject must attempt to prevent all external sensations, except the suggestion of the operator, from generating a state of objective consciousness. or, in other words, occupying his attention. If external sensations are dwelt upon, his own will predominates and the operator loses control.

There are various ways in which to assist the subject to attain that state. The most common is by intense visual concentration upon an object or upon the eyes of the operator. This fixity of attention upon one thing, which either must be motionless or of constant rhythmic motion, keeps temporarily super-sensitive that particular sense faculty, and all the other senses are so subordinated as to be equivalent to being dormant. The subject becomes objectively conscious of but one thing—that which he sees. He is. in fact, but for the functioning of that one sense, nearly subconscious.

A sense organ is actuated by motion, and the fixed concentration upon an object which remains motionless or whose motion is constant and unchanging, produces monotony, or visual fatigue, and the organ eventually fails to register the impulses and a state of self-hypnosis is produced.

By hypnosis is meant the induced state of complete absence of objective consciousness. When this has been attained, the subject seems to be, and is, in fact, in a semi-sleeping condition.

At that point the forcefully and briefly-worded commands or suggestions of the operator are the only prevailing stimulation. They

(Continued On Page 30)

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Bharata Natya

Technique Of Indian Classical Dances

(By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri in "Bharat Natya" quarterly journal of the Tagore Academy, Coimbatore.)

The well-known word 'Bharata Natyam' means the Art of Dance expounded by the Sage Bharata. Tradition gives us a beautiful suggestive explanation that the three letters 'Bha' and 'Ra' and 'Ta' which comprise the word 'Bharata' stand for 'Bhava' (Aesthetic Emotion), and 'Raga' (Melody) and 'Tala' (Rhythmic time-measure). These three elements are really inter-blended [illegible] though they are separable in thought. They would ensoul Poetry and Drama, Music and Dance. Aesthetic emotion is revealed and communicated by the other fine arts also. 'Bhava' predominates in Poetry and Drama, 'Raga' in Music and 'Tala' in Dance. But in each of them the others will be found in subordinate position and will be found operative even if they are so subordinate as to be imperceptible.

Origin Of Natya Sastra

Bharata's Natya Sastra states in its opening chapter a beautiful story as to how God Brahma revealed the Natya-Veda to Bharata. It is well-known that while the Veda is the citadel of Hindu Culture, our fore-fathers devised the Upa-Vedas as the protectors of our scripture and our culture and our civilisation. The Upa-Vedas are the Dhanur-Veda, (Military science, Ayur-Veda (Medical science), Artha-Sastra (Economic science) and Gandharva-Veda (Aesthetic science), Sometimes, Vastu-Sastra (architecture) is substituted for Artha-Sastra. This concept shows that the spiritual values will flourish best in a country, only if the freedom of the country is safeguarded and if the people are healthy and strong and if there is proper production and distribution of wealth and if the arts flourish in a state of perfection. The introductory chapter of Bharata's Natya Sastra says that God Brahma created Natya as the fifth Veda and that he fashioned it by taking verbal felicity from the Rig-Veda, and interpretative gesture from the Yayur-Veda and music from Sama-Veda and the Rasas from the Atharva-Veda. He did so as God Indra and others wanted a satisfaction of the play impulse by appealing to the eye and the ear. The suggestion is that the hard and often dreary tasks of life render imperative the action of sweet and joyous recreative forces.

The gods wanted also a Veda which all castes could learn and appreciate and enjoy. This demand also was satisfied by the Creator. God Brahma says that Natya has got various excellencies. It can exhibit all emotional states It can satisfy the lover of righteousness and the lover of erotic emotion. It will curb the evil-minded and the proud. It will enthuse the depressed person and infuse heroism into the coward. It will educate the ignorant and also confer a higher learnedness on the men of learning. It will cheer the cheerless and calm the agitated soul. It will give good advice to all and bestow courage as well as cheerfulness. It will soothe the afflicted heart and soften the asperities of life. There is nothing in life that cannot be represented in art. Nay, it can represent what can be seen and experienced only in moods of Yogic Vision and Intuition or when God confers the Divine eye (divya chaksus) on man It can convey in a pleasant form to all the highest teachings of the Vedas and the Itihasas.

Sri Nataraja's Anklet

There is another equally lovely story which says that Bharata exhibited the Art of Sangeeta (including vocal music and instrumental music and dance) before God Siva with the aid of the heavenly singers (gandharvas) and of the heavenly dancers (apsarasas or heavenly nymphs) and that God Siva was very pleased and asked His attendant Sage Tandu to teach the vigorous masculine type of dance ('Tandava)' and requested Parvati Devi to teach the graceful feminine type of dance ('Lasya') through Bharata to the world. There is also another story that Parvati Devi taught the Lasya type of dance to Banasura's daughter Usha Devi who in her turn taught it to the Gopis in Dwaraka through whom it came to spread among the women in the Saurashtra country and later on elsewhere in India

In Kritta the emphasis is on rhythmic handwork and footwork and attractive and harmonious movements and gyrations. The rhythmic movement is said in South India to follow the evolution of the second 'Tha-dhi-thom-num.' This seems to be a mere sweet concatenation of strong and soft sounds—a formula capable of infinitely expansive modification. There is a story that these sounds were generated when Sri Nataraja's anklet, which was loosened from his uplifted foot by the force of dance and which the earth could not bear if it fell on the earth, was received in the course of its earthward fall by Him on His head and then on His shoulder and then on His knee and was then let fall gently on the earth and generated the above-said four sounds as it fell in that manner.

Thus Nritta is said to be 'Tala-layasraya.' It is regulated by rhythmic time-beats and consists of movement—the mere poetry of motion. Interpretation of emotion by gesture is not of its essence. Its essence is sweetness and grace of movement. Bharata says that it is attractive to all. ('Prayena Sarvalokasya Nrittam Ishtam Swabhavatah').

The Expression Of Aesthetic Emotion

In Nritya we have the expression of inner emotions by gestures. It is said to be 'Bhava-saraya' i.e. based on Bhava (aesthetic emotion) We find in Bharata-Natya Sastra a reference to various 'mudras' (finger-poses) which indicate men or gods or demons and other 'mudras' indicative of various moods. Each 'mudra' has a definite symbolic significance and has a separate name. To those who are conversant with them, it will be easy to say which divinity is represented by a particular decoration or weapon and which mood is indicated by a particular pose (mudra).

Thus Nritya is based on Bhava while Natya is based on Rasa which will be explained presently. In Nritya there is no aid of words. Nor is the Bhava (aesthetic emotion) made to have prolongation and intensification by accessory stimuli so as to fructify into such a permanent and pervasive mood of enjoyment as can be called Rasa. In short Nritya Bhava is like the lightning while Natya Rasa is like the full moonlight—expansive, intensive and delectable.

In the Natya type of Dance the chief element is Rasa. 'Rasa' is the inner experience of happiness which results from the unobstructed expansive all-absorbed mental state in which there is not race of 'rajas' (egoism) or 'tamas' (inertia and which is full of pure 'Sattwa' (rhythm and composure and clarity and bliss). The eight Rasas may be said to be the prismatic coloured tints which are only refractions of the diffused white light of aesthetic delight. They are Sringara (the Erotic), Hasya (the Comic), Karuna (the Compassionate), Raudra (the Fierce), Veera (the Heroic), Bhayanaka (the Terrible), Bheebatsa (the Disgusting) and Adhbhuta (the Marvellous). They are based on eight sthayibhavas (permanent aesthetic emotions) viz., Rati (Love), Hasa (Laughter), Soka (Grief), Krodha (Anger), Utsaha (Energy), Bhaya (Fear), Jigupsa (Disgust) and Vismaya (Wonder).

Bhava and Rasa

'Rasa' (Aesthetic delight) is not like mere sensual delight. The latter is selfish and direct and personal. But the former is unselfish and direct and personal. But the former is unselfish and indirect and impersonal. The latter cannot be tasted simultaneously and in wide commonality by many persons but the former can. In the ideal world of Rasa even grief and pain are robbed of their sting and can kindle aesthetic delight.

It is by the instrumentality of basis and stimulating causes and by many subsidiary emotions feeding and intensifying the main emotion that 'Bhava' becomes 'Rasa'. There is a famous verse in Bharata's Natya Sastra which says that 'Rasa' is that permanent aesthetic delight which is engendered by Vibhavas and Anubhavas and Sathwika Bhavas and Vyabhichari Bhavas (called also Sanchari Bhavas). It will not be possible to give in this brief essay a minute description of all these elements. 'Vibhavas' are the principal exciting and stimulating causes. They are either Alambana Vibhavas i.e., the chief substratum or support of the Rasa e.g., the hero and the heroine, or Uddipana Vibhavas which intensify the Rasa e.g. the moon and the

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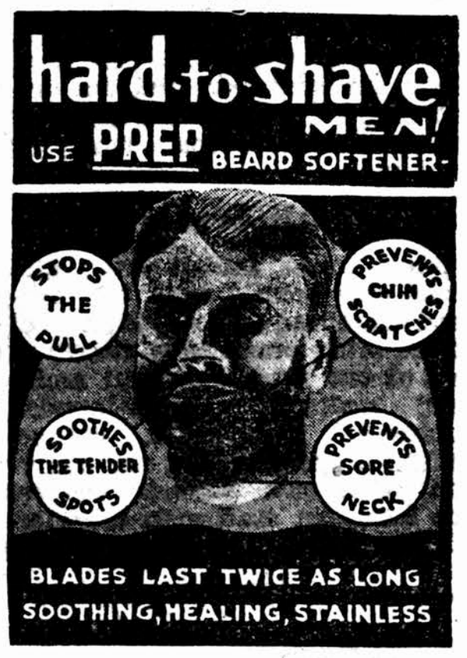

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--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!
FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
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Art In Ancient India

It Had A Religious Sanction Behind It

By MISS ALICE SEQUEIRA

EVERY civilization produces and has produced in the past a distinct class of workers, reflecting the bent of its intellectual enthusiasm.

The spiritual enthusiasm of Europe in the middle ages, no less than that of ancient India was reflected in its works, its temples, and its laws. If many churches were built in Europe, it was because many churches were wanted. So great an expenditure of time and treasure could not conceivably have been made upon things regarded as unimportant. Whatever we may think of their religion or philosophy, we cannot imagine that they would have made the same things, if they had had different ideas about man's place and destiny.

The fact that to-day more time and treasure is spent in erecting buildings for the spread of education and art, and for the conduct of commerce, does not prove that our religion is neglected, but that education, art and commerce have claimed more attention than religion. In works of art the human being is a mentality at work, and in studying an artist's and a craftsman's works, we study the craftsman and the artist's mind, reflecting the mind of the century and the country he lived in.

Jack Of All Trades

The ancient Indian artist differed very greatly from the modern European artist. First of all he often practised a variety of arts at one time, being an architect, sculptor, bronze-founder, goldsmith, silver-smith, coppersmith, a designer and an executant all in one. Secondly whereas the European craftsman considered himself as a social unit, the Indian artist was regarded first and foremost as a servant of the temple and of his country's gods.

It is probable that in the Vedic times, the priest himself was artist and brought the inspiration of his soul and the knowledge of the Vedas to bear upon the making of all images, and of all the sacred objects that were required in their worship. Later on he seems to have relegated this work to other artists and craftsmen.

In order to sustain his vocation on the firm foundations of religion, and to enhance his great position in the scheme of Indian social structure, he traced his caste to Visvakarma, the lord of all the fine arts, the master of a thousand handicrafts, the carpenter of the gods, the builder of their divine abodes, the fashioner of every jewel, the first of craftsmen, by whose art men live, and whom men continually worship.

The five sons of this god are said to have been the first founder, the first mason, the first black-smith, the first carpenter and the first goldsmith, and the succeeding generations of craftsmen are supposed to be their exclusive descendents. By this claim all the Indian craftsmen pretended to preserve intact exclusively in their families the divine skill of Visvakarma.

The fact that this god was not looked upon only as the patron, but also as the ideal practitioner of all the arts and crafts, embodying in his work absolute beauty, rhythm, and harmony, supplied to the artisans a model to live up to, and secured for them the faithful pursuit of their art free from the whims and caprices of their patrons.

Far-reaching Influence

The effects of this belief in a divine ancestor had far-reaching influence. Those who know how great is the effect of a deep consciousness on a man's art, will not doubt that though the Indian craftsman was like any other citizen, he often cultivated a profound vision and a faultless technique, thanks to the intense religiosity of his nature, and raised his work from the static elements of his material to be the bearer of an ecstatic message.

Because his vocation was hereditary—and what a noble heritage it must have seemed to a man who believed he was descended from a God-artist—he inherited the deep consciousness of his race, and he learnt the laws of the outer world so that he might be the better able to inscribe the potentialities of his soul upon the valuables of his patrons. Because he had a hereditary bent for, and acquired skill in his work, he became a sort of celestial exile, an inspired master-builder who sought to intensify the faculties of his inheritance, with the experiences of earth and the traditional laws of his craft.

The "Silpa-Shastras"

The "Silpa Shastras" (Art-Treatises) which lay down the canon for his instruction in the technical task of evoking the vast hidden mysteries of the universe into the objectivity of forms, presumed him thus to be an ordinary but an honest, hard-working and God-fearing man, who possessed a certain innate ability for and potential capacity to learn his craft, the cultivation of which, might eventually make him a master, and endow him with prophetic fingers.

To quote one of these "Silpa-Shastras", "The "Silpin" should understand the Atharva-Veda, the thirty "Silpa-Shastras," and the Vedic mantras, by which the deities are invoked. He should be one who wears a sacred thread, a necklace of holy beads and a ring of Kusa grass on his finger, delighting in the worship of God, faithful to his wife, avoiding strange women, piously acquiring a knowledge of the various sciences, such a one is indeed a craftsman."

The rules laid down in the Silpa-Shastra, were remembered by artisans in the form of mnemonic lines during apprenticeship, just as the rules of geometry and formulae are remembered by students of engineering in European colleges. But whether the artisan succeeded in turning out a figure which was a masterpiece was no more in the power of the Shastras to determine, than it is in the power of grammar rules to produce a perfect piece of prose, or of surgery to bring out a successful operation.

Hereditary Craftsman

What is exactly meant by hereditary craftsman? It is often assumed that the skill of the hereditary craftsman depends upon the direct inheritance by him of his father's individual skill. But this skill is an acquired character and it is almost universally agreed by psychologists that there is no such inheritance of an acquired characteristic, e.g., a soldier who has one of his legs shot off by a cannon ball, does not have one-legged children. It is upbringing and environment that count, and these are conditions implicit in the expression "hereditary craftsman" as ordinarily used.

The important facts that help the so-called inheritance, are that the young craftsman and artist is brought up and educated in the actual workshop, and is the disciple of his father, and the witness of his daily work. No technical education in the world can ever hope to compensate the craftsman and the artist for the loss of these conditions. In the workshop technique was learnt from the beginning, and in relation to real things and real problems, and primarily by personal service and attendence on the master.

In the East, particularly in India, there was a peculiar relationship of attachment between master and pupil, and the master's secret, his real inward talent, "the pearl above all price", was best learnt by the pupil by devoted personal service. This relationship was intensified, when the master was the apprentice's own father. What a perfect instrument for the transmission of a living tradition such a relationship formed! This beautiful relationship is impossible in the case of the modern professor, who takes a class at a technical institute, for a few hours a week, and who at other times follows his own pursuits.

Leisure Essential

The ancient Indian craftsman had leisure, and an assured position in society. It is only in the absence of anxiety as to the immediate future, that that quality of leisure, so characteristic of [illegible] appear in them. The serenity and dignity of the Indian craftsman's life are facts which one cannot overlook.

He knew nothing of the desperate struggle for existence, which oppresses the life and crushes the very soul out of the modern craftsman and artist. He had his assured place inherited from father to son for a hundred generations, while nature provided him with everything, except the little food and still less clothing he needed, and the simple tools of trade. This at once relieved him from an incalculable dead weight of cares and enabled him to give to his work, which was also a religious duty, that contentment of mind and leisure, and pride and pleasure in it, for its own sake, which are essential to all artistic excellence. He had no tendency to accumulate wealth, and we do not find that the wages he asked in unspoilt districts, represented more than a bare living for himself and his family. So, too, the current rate of wages depended much more upon the general cost of living than on the degree of skill required for his special craft or art.

That art had a religious sanction is evident from the following quotation, taken from "Mahanirvana Tantra." "The jar is called "kalasha" because Vishvakarma made it from the different parts of each of the Devatas. It should be thirty-six fingers in breadth, in its widest part, and sixteen in height. The neck should be four fingers in breadth, the mouth six, and the base five. This is the

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Master Tara Singh, prominent leader of the Sikh Khalsa Dewan and President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhan Committee.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HOME & VILLAGE DOCTOR

HOME AND VILLAGE DOCTOR. By Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Khadi Pratishtan, 15, College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

This publication, containing 1,384 pages, is a most valuable book and should be in every Indian home. In "Cheap Remedies" published by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi certain medicines were described which could be used with advantage for treating patients at a small cost. That book, however, did not contain description of diseases and methods of dealing with those diseases. The deficiency is supplied by the present volume which is also written at the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi who had asked the author to compile a book on medicine in which methods of treatment were to be indicated with the help of a few and very common drugs. The book deals exhaustively with such subjects as the human body, care of systems, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, nursing, accidents, home treatment, cheap remedies, diseases of various organs, care of pregnant mother and the child, infectious and constitutional diseases as well as those relating specially to women. It is intended, according to the author, for the village workers who want to help the villagers as doctors and want to acquire the necessary qualification, and for the intelligent householder who wants to prevent diseases in his family and in case of disease wants to be of as much use to the patient as possible by way of treating him. But the author makes it clear that the book is not intended to replace the qualified doctor but to aid people in preserving health and in getting cured in simple cases where the aid of a qualified doctor cannot be had or is beyond the means of the sufferer.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Indian Excess Profits Tax Simplified, by R. K. Dalal, B. Com. F. S. A. A., R. A. and R. P. Dalal. F. S. A. A., R. A.:—

This little pamphlet, within the compass of 32 pages, embraces the principles on which our Indian excess profits tax is assessed and imposed. The authors have discussed in easy and simplified language the technical and complex problems of computation of profits which are liable and not liable to the excess profits tax, the rate of tax payable, the accounting period to be taken for assessment, the double tax relief, valuation and written down valuation of assets as well as collection of tax and its application. The book is sure to be of considerable interest to the income-tax practitioners as well as to businessmen with some knowledge of accountancy, who wish to understand the complications of this branch of income-tax Law. Numerous practical examples, explaining the assessment of profits under different circumstances, fully express the practical aspects of the subject.

"S. R. D."

URDU PUBLICATIONS

HUSAIN IBNE ALI. By M. A. S. Nak-Hat, B.A., (Hon's.) Published by Messrs. Shaikh Ghulam Ali and Sons, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore, 8" x 9". Pp. 82, Cloth bound. Annas 8 only.

The book has been written from the psychological point of view on the subject which has unfortunately divided the Musalmans into two groups, the Sunnis and the Shiahs. That the worldly Khilafat was never the aim for which Imam Husain laid down his precious life, is more than amply proved in this book. The author has very ably dwelt on those points which were the moving principles of the Imam and has invited the faithful to try to understand the true significance of Hazrat Husain's martyrdom, to sink their mutual differences and to work for the amelioration of Islam as a whole. The chapter dealing with martyrdom is very beautifully written. The book should be carefully read by all who wish to understand the message underlying Imam Husain's life-mission.

ADAB AUR ZINDAGI. By Prof. Ahmad Siddiq Majnun, M.A., published by Aiwan-e-Ishaat, Gorakhpur, U. P. 6" x 8½". Pp. 136. Paper cover. Price not mentioned.

It is a collection of several well-written articles some of which were either read at the radio-station or contributed to some Urdu monthlies. In the article on Nazir of Agra, the writer tries to assign his position which ought to be occupied by an eminent poet of his type and whose greatness is yet to be recognised. Hali's position in Urdu literature is also well-written. In another article the writer traces the history of Urdu "natak" (drama) and pays a tribute to the part played by the Parsis in this respect. The other articles are also worthy of perusal and are all very well written.

HAMARE BUZURG. (Part I) By Rashid Akhtar Nadvi. Published by Kitab Khana-e-Saadat. 52-A, Circular Road, Mochi Gate, Lahore. 6" x 8". Pp. 112. Annas 8.

This book gives an unvarnished account of the first four Caliphs of Islam in a language which can appeal to youngsters. It is free from any controversial matter and this is by itself a great achievement. It will prove quite a suitable book for children.

ISLAMI TAALIM. By Zahir Ahmad Usmani "Mahir" Published by Kitab Khana-e-Saadat, 52-A, Circular Road, Lahore. Crown 8 vo. 32. Annas 2.

As its name implies, it deals with the rudiments of Islamic teachings. It is meant for young children.

Revision Exercises In French

"Revision Exercises" in French (with Syntax and Notes) compiled by Manuel D'Souza has just been published by the Popular Book Deport, Lamington Road, Bombay. The book is primarily meant for Matric, Senior Cambridge and F. Y. A. students. It is priced at Rs. 1-12 per copy.

THE PARIS THAT WAS

TWENTY-ONE NIGHTS IN PARIS By Maurice Dekobra (T. Werner Laurie 12|6 d.).

Maurice Dekobra has by now established a reputation for himself in the world of borderline literature. I call it borderline because it usually is suggestive without ever overstepping the bounds of decency. It is the sort of stuff that is read and loved by the repressed of this world—those who have never been, never seen, never done. Mr. Dekobra's works are neither satisfying like those of D. H. Lawrence nor are they beautiful enough to justify themselves. They are mainly superficial—but even so not brilliantly so. In this book, however, Mr. Dekobra strikes a different note. He writes with the knowledge of a man who knows his Paris (the Paris before Hitler) the low kaunts on the right and the left banks, the ambidexterous, ambisex.... the Paris of the thirties. One feels as one goes through its pages that one is really living in Paris at that hour. The smell of fish from near Pruniers, the rhythm from near Melodies Bar, the rue fontaine, all that which may never be there again.

Yet Dekobra's Paris is a trivial Paris. His people are small people, almost insignificant. They have no character, no greatness to remember them by. They are merely there because a novel cannot be written without people. Their conversation is also futile and hardly worth remembering. No flashes of wit, no gems.

There are, however, a number of people who will read this book. Some because they are Dekobra fans, others because any book that recalls a Paris that is now dead is worth reading.

D. F. K.

A GOOD BOOK ON COOKING

COMPLETE COOKERY AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT by Elizabeth Craig. Published by D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 9.

This book, which contains 2,000 recipes and hints, and is illustrated with 64 photographs and 14 full page coloured photographs, is intended by the authoress as a complete guide for the modern housewife. It has evidently been compiled after a great deal of labour and the compiler expects it to appeal equally to the experienced and unexperienced housewife. The recipes and hints relate mostly to cooking on western lines. A few recipes of Indian cooking are also given. To those interested in the subject the book will be a very valuable one, though its price is rather high.

A DECENT OFFER TO MARATHI READERS

A leaflet issued by Mr. Yeshwant Gopal Joshi, a distinguished short story writer in Marathi, who is also a publisher, shows that he is engaged at present in bringing out a fine series that no educated man should fail to collect.

His plan is to publish a dozen booklets dealing with the several "isms" we always hear about. Six of these books have been already published.. All of them are priced at eight annas, only one of them on democracy by Mr. S. D. Javdekar, having been priced at one rupee. The booklets on Socialism, Fascism and Historical Materialism have been done by Mr. P. V. Gadgil, a well known writer in Marathi on Indian and international affairs and topics allied to Socialism. He is the general editor of the series also. Mr. N. G. Gore, who has translated Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography and Jaiprakash Narayan's 'Why Socialism' in Marathi has written the booklet on "Imperialism." The remaining six will be done by equally competent writers among whom are Mr. S. M. Joshi, Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Tarkatirtha Laxmanshastri Joshi, Acharya Bhagwat and Mr. S. L. Karandikar.

Mr. Joshi proposes to crown this commendable effort of his by the publication of the gist of "Das Capital" by Karl Marx in the form of a Marathi adaptation of it in about 500 pages. Mr. P. V. Gadgil has been entrusted with the task. The choice could scarcely have been better. Mr. Gadgil is a diligent and constant student of Marxism and philosophy, politics and economics. He has already to his credit an unequalled treatise on Socialism and a very well digested volume on Russian Revolution, besides the booklets he has written in this series.

Mr. Joshi has made an offer to Marathi readers of serious taste and intellectual leanings to let them purchase this volume priced at Rs. 5 together with the dozen booklets worth Rs. 18-8 at a combined price of Rs. 12 only. Such of them as will choose to do it will have a mine of knowledge of Marxist and socialist theory and practice in their possession, besides excellent information on the many "isms" whose adequate knowledge is a necessity for every educated person.

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OUR SHORT STORY

Ill-Gotten Gain

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

THIS business about ill-gotten gains doing no one any good made Landers smile. He wished he could have a talk with the gent who first made that remark. He'd like to ask him why the 50,000 dollars he had in the little black bag wasn't going to do him some good.

"Because you stole it" the gent would probably say.

"Oho," Landers would reply. "Did I now? If I stole it I'd be worrying about the police catching up with me, wouldn't I? Well, I'm not. Deke Kimball is worrying about that, because it was Deke who stole the dough. He stole it and hid it and I found it. Now why should I worry about the police? Deke can't squeal on me, because he'd have to admit stealing the dough himself. Also, Deke doesn't know it was I who snitched his loot. He may suspect, but he doesn't know. No, Mr. Proverb-thinker-upper, I guess you weren't thinking of a situation like mine. Me, I got a perfect set-up."

In front of the National Bank Landers stopped and admired the building. Right up to this minute he hadn't thought much of banks except that they contained unattainable money which he coveted. To-day his thoughts were different. He had all the respect in the world for this bank. It meant for him security, the beginning of a life of ease and comfort without fret or worry. He knew he could depend upon it to guard his fortune well.

The bank had just opened and there were no customers in the lobby. Landers went up to one of the wicker cages.

"I want to open an account here," he said.

The man glanced at him with indifferent boredom. "We only have checking accounts, and we open no new ones under 300 dollars."

"That," said Landers grinning broadly, "is fine." He lifted his little black bag to the counter. "Here's fifty thousand. Will that do?"

The cashier's eyes popped open. He stared at the stacks of currency, then at Landers. He wet his lips. "I—er—beg your pardon, sir. This is a lot of money."

"And you're wondering where I got it, eh" said Landers. "Well, my friend, stop wondering. I won the dough at a race track. In fact, several race tracks. Do you take it or do I take my business elsewhere?"

In front of the National Bank Landers stopped and admired the building.

"Naturally sir, we'd like you for one of our customers. I'm sorry if I appeared—er—a bit surprised."

"Skip it. What do I do?"

"Just make out a deposit slip, sir, while I prepare the necessary forms for you to sign."

Landers went over to a counter, picked up a pen and hesitated with it poised above the blank deposit slip. Now, he thought, was the time to bury his past identity completely, begin life anew with a new name and a neat fortune. He thought a moment longer, then wrote: Harry Harper, and gave a local and fashionable hotel as his address.

Minutes later, with the bank book tucked safely into his pocket, Landers emerged into the street. He felt like a new man, confident and secure, warm and comfortable. He started along the street, then stopped. Across the way his eye had fallen upon the figure of a tall, dark man standing in a doorway watching him. The man's coat collar was turned up. His head was thrown back to avoid smoke that trailed from a cigarette which hung loosely between his lips.

Deke Kimball! For a moment Landers' blood froze. Then he squared his shoulders and grinned. What if Deke did suspect? What could he do now? The money was safe and secure within the steel vaults of the bank. It was beyond Deke's reach.

Landers moved on down the street. Deke Kimball watched him from the corner of his eye without turning his head. He waited until Landers had disappeared from view, then crossed the street towards the bank. . .

Before another day had passed Landers had forgotten all about Deke Kimball. Located in his new quarters in the hotel, he began enjoying the fruits of his ill-gotten gains. He spent lavishly, wrote out checks with a grand flourish. The hotel management and many of its guests were impressed.

The next morning the desk clerk called him on the phone. He was apologetic, but firm. The check with which Landers had paid his bar bill last night had been marked "no funds" when presented at the bank.

Landers was at first amused, then indignant, then terrified. He dressed quickly and went downstairs. Here he was accosted by the house detective. The two went out and down the street and into the bank. Landers espied the teller who had taken his money yesterday.

"I'm sorry," the teller explained. "It must have happened when I went out to lunch. A man, according to Mr. Swenson, came in and presented a check for 50,000 dollars bearing your signature, and Mr. Swenson cashed it. You see, Mr. Swenson had not met you and the description I gave him was rather vague. He had no alternative, since the check bore your signature and its bearer presented credentials."

"It couldn't happen!" Landers moaned. "It couldn't. No one could have forged my name to a check. No one even knew my name."

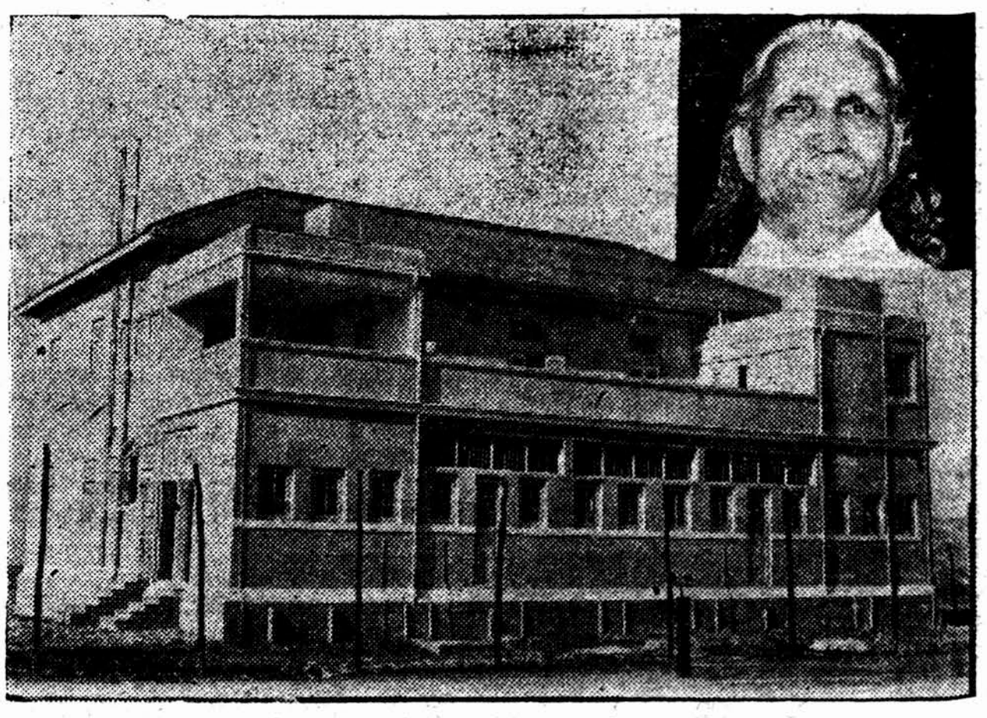
But there was nothing anyone could do. The house detective accompanied Landers back to the hotel, and this time he had his hand on Landers' arm. In the lobby the clerk handed Landers a sealed envelope.

"A man left it here while you were gone," he explained.

Landers ripped open the envelope. A blotter fell out, a new green blotter such as had been on the bank counter the morning before. Landers looked at it closely. The name Harry Harper, in reverse, was written on it.

Landers swore aloud, remembering how he had signed the deposit slip and blotted it, and remembering, too, Deke Kimball standing in the doorway opposite the bank.

(THE END.)



Kaivalyadhama, the well-known Yogic Health Centre at Chowpatty. Inset is a photograph of Swami Kaivalyananda, founder-director of the institution.

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30 INCHES HIGH HORSES

Find In Colorado Valley

Les Clayton, veteran Arizona cattleman, said that he had confirmed a long persistent story that a herd of "dwarf horses" was roaming the floor of an almost inaccessible valley in the depths of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

He said that he had seen two of the dwarf horses, found in the canyon by Jack Tooker, an engineer. He added that one of the animals, a mare, was thirty inches high and weighed less than ninety pounds, while the other, a colt, weighed about nineteen pounds.

OLD LEGEND.

"Tooker told me he and some Indians got into the valley with the use of block and tackle to lower themselves down the sheer walls," Clayton reported. "They found about fifty off the tiny horses there and managed to get those two out."

According to Indian legends, Clayton declared, a Supai Indian chief took the horses into the box-like valley hundreds of years ago to hide them from the plundering Navajos. The animals were unable to find their way out and the Indians apparently never returned for them, he said.

Clayton said that inbreeding and lack of food apparently were responsible for the under-development of the once normal strain of horses.—(Gazette".)

"ER—Mary," said the master of the house, "your mistress and I have been discussing matters, and, to put it plainly, we suspect you of eavesdropping. However, to save further trouble, we——"

Mary (breaking in): "I heard you, and I've got my box packed."

A WEEK OF WAR

Not Out Of Woods

By
N. G. JOG

It has been magnificent and it has been war. But the very brilliance of the R. A. F.'s exploits necessitates a word of warning.

True, the back of the Nazi's aerial Blitzkrieg is broken. Britain has taken a very heavy toll of the Luftwaffe. It is authoritatively estimated that 1072 German aeroplanes have been destroyed in or near Britain since the war began, nearly 1,000 of which have been brought down in the last two months alone.

This is undoubtedly a colossal loss for Germany, its significance being all the more heightened when we take a comparative view. If the proportion of the losses of German to British machines is about 5 or at lest 4 to 1, that of pilots ranges between 30 and 20 to 1.

On an average almost 20 per cent. of the German bombers and fighters met their doom in Britain's skies, while during the recent attack on Croydon not a single Nazi raider returned to tell the tale. The 20-acre dump of wrecked German planes somewhere in Britain represents a veritable grave of Marshal Goering's hopes!

Long Way To Tipperary

It has been magnificent and it has been war. But let it be noted in this hour of triumph that the end of the war is yet nowhere near about. One must guard against the old complacency reasserting itself in the guise of overconfidence. On the other hand, the very fact that Hitler has been baulked of his breakfast in Buckingham Palace on the 15th of August means that the war will drag on for a pretty long time to come. "It is a long way to Tipperary....."

For Hitler a frontal attack on Britain, the last bastion of European liberty, must have appeared as the easiest and speediest way to ultimate and complete triumph. That is why land warfare has been at a standstill since the subjugation of France. That is why the Fuehrer has been so terribly anxious to prevent the Balkan cauldron from boiling over. That is why General Franco, after declaring his non-neutral non-belligerency immediately after Itlay's entry into war, has been allowed to remain a non-combatant still.

But now that Britain, far from being bombed into submission, is herself taking the aerial offensive and daily setting alight the industrial areas of Germany, Hitler will have to revise his strategy.

Not that he will drop the idea of an invasion of Britain. That will remain an "idee fixe" for a megalomaniac of his type and he will consider no price too heavy for the pursuit of his objective. He has a number of tricks up his sleeve yet. There are his Super Berthas to sweep the channel and to shell Britain itself from the French coast. They have already begun their lethal work from last Thursday. Then there are the E-Boats to torpedo merchantmen and the troop-carriers ready to land their quota of Nazis on Britain's soil.

But all these at best are subsidiary weapons. They may inflict any amount of damage but they cannot solve the issue without the complete mastery of air. And it is obvious that, let alone mastery, the Nazis do not even command supremacy.

Confession Of Failure

What will Hitler do next then? What can he do? He has got to force the issue. Nothing can be mere fatal to his prestige now, when he is the master of half of Europe, than a continued stalemate. Neutral observers in Germany note that the German people have begun to chafe under wartime restrictions, which extend not merely to food and clothing but even to soap and hot water!

Everywhere in Germany there is manifest a keen desire for early peace. With that goes the ill-concealed surprise that, in spite of all their vaunted might, their Nazi masters have not been able to vanquish Britain in two months when they defeated three nations in one. The realization that more sacrifices will be demanded of them in days to come is not serving exactly as a tonic for them.

Hitler will have, therefore, to do something to dope his people and do it quick. He cannot rest upon his oars. Every day of suspense will add to his difficulties not only in the Reich but also in the vast occupied territories of Europe.

As if as a confession of the failure of his aerial Blitzkrieg, Hitler has already declared a total blockade of Britain. On the 17th instant the Wilhelmstrasse sent a new note to neutral counries warning them that "Every ship which sails for British waters in the future exposes itself to danger and destruction. The whole area is infested with mines. Planes will attack every ship."

As if they have not done so all those twelve months since the beginning of war! In fact the Nazi U-boats, mines and planes have taken a bigger toll of Neutral ships than those of his enemies. The grandiloquent declaration of complete blockade only puts on paper what has been followed in practice all along—with precious little effect. The convoys have been coming to British ports regularly loaded with food shoffs, munitions and soldiers, too. The shells from Berthas are certainly not going to stop them.

Drive To East

But blockade is at best a negative weapon. And for a power like Germany, which has no command of the seas, to talk of its success is an idle boast. It is moreover not suited to the dynamic conception of National Socialism.

It is thus inconceivable that Hitler will be content with the blockade. He will have to find quicker and more effective means of ending the stalemate. The only course which is open to him now is to drive to the East.

That is, of course, an old ideal of the Germans. The Berlin-Bagdad line was projected even before the last war. But it looks as if this route is no longer available to Hitler, thanks to comrade Stalin. The Nazis are terribly anxious not to allow the oil in the Balkans to go up in smoke, which it is bound to do if a spark falls on the powder magazine.

The Nazis will have thus to take an alternative route to the East. And the obvious route is via Egypt. In fact the Middle East promises to be the main theatre of war in the near future. The British evacuation of Somaliland has bucked up the Italians no end and they are making intensive preparations for a grand assault on Egypt and the Sudan.

It is very likely that the Nazis will take a hand in the campaign. Owing to the fall of France, it is easy for the Nazi hordes to pour into Africa and march up to the borders of Egypt. For long there have been rumours of Nazi troops being massed on the Spanish frontier and one should not be surprised if they are given marching orders very soon.

Churchill's Preview

Britain, however, is fully prepared for all eventualities. The evacuation from Somaliland was voluntary and strategic. The forces embarked from there have already taken their positions on the Egyptian border; reinforcements from the Dominions are being rushed there and the R. A. F. strength is being considerably enhanced.

One must await the developments in the Middle East before hazarding any opinion about the future. While there is a feeling of calm confidence about Britain's ability to defend her interests, one must realise that the defection of France has complicated the strategical situation

It is significant that Mr. Churchill, in his masterly speech in the House of Commons, referred to the Middle East situation only at the end and only in passing. This is not because he underrates it but because he realises too well how vital it is. His reticence was perfectly justifiable and he is not the man to halloo before he is out of the woods.

Otherwise the Prime Minister was as outspoken as he was optimistic. In fact his last speech is generally hailed as one of his most brilliant oratorical exploits. It was not merely a review of the past but a preview of the future. Not for Churchill the false complacency of his predecessor On the other hand he urged upon his people to be prepared for the campaign in 1941 and 1942, when a strong Britain would redeem the liberties of a despoiled Europe. Meanwhile his contract of "blood and sweat, toil and tears" holds good.

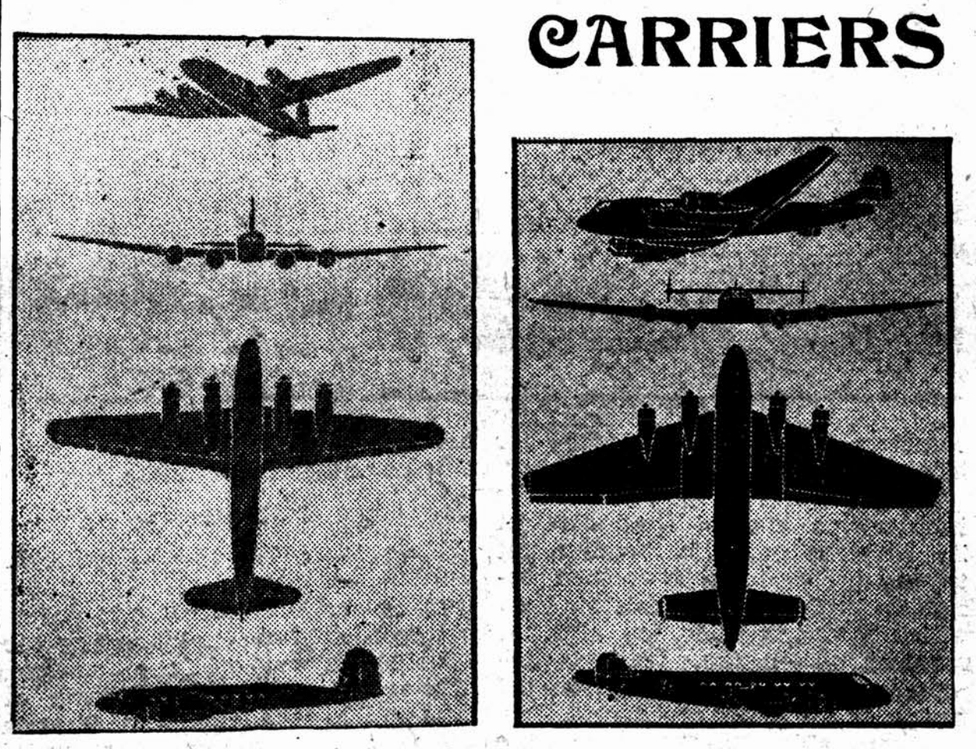
Stroke Of Genius

Perhaps the most interesting reference in Mr. Churchill's speech, rhetorically as well as politically, was to Anglo-American relations. He pictured them like the Mississippi rolling along in an ever-growing flood "towards broader lands and better days." It was a sheer stroke of genius to invoke "The Old Man River" (made world popular by Paul Robeson) in a ministerial balance sheet.

The fact is that owing to the pressure of world forces the two great English-speaking States of the world are coming together as never before in their history. If the help from the United States is vital for Britain's present survival, the very existence of Britain as a great Power is vital to the future free existence of the United States. Mutual interests are bringing them together and the Anglo-American Entente will go down as of the most decisive events of the year 1940.

Visualised against this background the proposed 99 year lease of certain British islands in the western hemisphere appears as a logical sequel of the happenings in the last twelve months. The close collaboration or defence between Canada and the United States, the latter's grant of credit to the former inspite of its being a belligerent, the proposal to sell over-age destroyers to Britain all show how rapidly isolationism is dying down in the United States and how quickly Britain is adjusting herself to events. Will it now be "Union Now"?

GERMAN TROOP-CARRIERS



A FOCKE-WULF 200 CONDOR.

A JUNKERS JU 90

Above are reproduced two pictures of German troop carrier machines supplied by the British War Office and published in the English newspapers. According to the aviation correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the Junkers 90 has four engines, all mounted in the wings. Its span is 115 feet and its length 86 feet. Its maximum speed is 217 m.p.h. It can carry 20 to 24 soldiers.

The Focke-Wulf Condor is a conversion from a fast and very excellent civil machine. It has four engines in the wings. Its span is 108 feet and its length 78 feet. Its maximum speed is 232 m.p.h. It carries about 40 soldiers.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART NOT ON THE HORIZON

ART A NECESSITY OF ALL TIMES—EDUCATION SUPPLIES SOCIAL DEMANDS—ARTIST WITHOUT A NICHE IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE—NO MATERIAL PROSPERITY WITHOUT ART—SOCIAL INJUSTICE TO ARTIST—INDIAN ART IN AMERICA—CARE AND PRESERVATION OF TEMPLES—MODERNISATION OF GANPATI—SITE FOR VITHALBHAI PATEL STATUE.

The recent talk by Mr. Clemence Deane broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation revealed that "the focus has shifted to-day especially for artists." The suspension of the artistic activities in the wake of the war was a passing phase, because England having a deep conviction that art is a vital human necessity is determined to safeguard the interests of artists even under the worst circumstances. "Cheerful pictures still continue to be painted" was a statement which affirmed the truth that art is a life-long companion of man.

Art Neglected

Mr. Deane will be surprised to learn that "the focus has not yet shifted in India." He will find several Indians in all stations in life who, like his old German friends, "will look at him dully" and cynically inquire "what is the good of art?" To them politics is the gospel of truth and the panacea for all miseries and evils. They want India to be politically free but not artistically and culturally also free and foremost as she was before.

The educational system introduced by the British Government, having been divested of its aesthetic element, has failed to inculcate in the minds of the people the fact that art is inextricably interwoven in the fabric of Indian life. It has not stimulated art-appreciation, but on the other hand has not been able to suppress the artistic needs of the country. Those, who pass through its portals, never profess themselves to be cynics but do not hesitate to renounce the claim of their own art on themselves, in favour of alluring exotic fashions and fads of art.

The lawyer, medical man, educationist, scientist or engineer—the recipient of the academic education—has a niche reserved for him in the social structure, because the education has not entirely waived the principle of social utility. Every product of education has, to some extent, a market of its own—a privilege which is denied to the artist, because art is the step-child of the state and a pastime of its patrons in season and a pet aversion out of season.

Two Art-Zones

The establishment of a few art schools does not absolve the Government from its responsibility to foster art-appreciation among the people and to reorganise art on its traditional lines. The system of art-education has created an invidious distinction of trained and untrained artists distributed over the urban and rural art-zones respectively—a state of affairs which militates against the development of a unitary system of art.

In Same Boat

The trained artist, when placed in the midst of an art-shy community, has to struggle hard to make his two ends meet. He has either to turn into a drawing teacher or to rest satisfied with sporty commissions, if he is fortunate or influential enough to secure them. The Government or the civic administration cannot harbour him and the social structure has no special niche for him.

"THE SADHU"

(By Kumar Chandrashekhar, G.D.A., A.R.P.S.).

It is incumbent upon the textile industry to engage specialists in its different departments, but not to engage trained industrial designers. Other industries, in which art is implicit, are also not required to engage trained designers. The cine-industry, of which art is the very foundation, is inexcusably indifferent to the artist. It is to be regretted that the legislation affecting industry in India is defective in the sense that it does not make employment of the artist imperative wherever he is indispensable.

The untrained architect, sculptor, painter, musician or dancer—the exponent of rural art,—who draws inspiration from the smouldering traditions of the art of the country serves a larger section of the people, but is in a constant danger of being submerged by the debacle of the sophisticated tendencies of the urban art. The Government, intelligentsia and the elite of the art-world are equally apathetic to his art, though it happens to be the genuine art of India.

Material Prosperity

The resurgence of the spirit of nationalism and the inauguration of the movement for political freedom have not brought the problem of art on the surface. While addressing the meeting of students at the Congress Bhavan on July 30, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stressed "material prosperity" as of "vital importance in the life of a nation".

Pandit Nehru also referred to the "economic, industrial, agricultural and ultimately the cultural life of the country" and the "education of masses and workers" as the problems facing the National Planning Committee, but made no mention of the contribution that art can make to the material prosperity. It should be emphatically stated that in India art is not only a cultural but also economic problem. The country will not achieve its material prosperity so long as it leaves art in the cold.

Injustice To Artist

Though India has passed through various vicissitudes of her economic, industrial and political life and has fully regained her political consciousness, her art has not yet appeared on the horizon. The angle of vision of those who voice their disapprobation of the prevailing educational system and unreservedly denounce the foreign regime has not yet shifted to art. Politicians and protagonists of different contemporary movements, who dream of rebuilding a free India without art, ought to realise that art is not an anti-social activity.

The inability of the artist to be elected to a legislative, civic or academic body purely on his professional merits reflects the extent of the social injustice to which he is subjected. He has to flaunt the badge of a popular political party in order to contest an election. The conspicuous absence of the artist from the Municipal Corporation is significant of India's failure to appreciate, the importance and greatness of civic art which is the preregative of the artist.

It is high time that the focus should shift in favour of the artist. If the product of the academic education is balanced by consumption, why should that of art-education face a poor demand? Integration of art in general education is the first requisite for the absorption of the artist in the social organisation. India must envisage the problem of the reorganisation of fine arts and crafts on their traditional lines and should never inquire "what is the good of art?"

America's Debt

The "Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art" exhibition held in New York which presented three phases of the Mexican history was of special interest to India. As regards the pre-Spanish section Mr. Edward Alden Jewell, while reviewing the exhibition in "The New York Times" of May 19, referred to the "genuinely racial if also rather loose archaic idiom governing the proceedings" and to the "persistence of a tradition which through the centuries had never died," but made no mention of India as a source of inspiration to the pre-Spanish art of Mexico.

Mr. Chaman Lal of Delhi, who has just appeared on the scene, with his interesting volume "Hindu America," has made a startling revelation of the indubitable and indelible impress that Hindu art has left on the pre-Spanish art of Mexico and Peru. He has taken great pains in tracing the ancestry of the Maya and Inca art and culture to the Indian traditions which were transmitted to America long before Columbus discovered the new world.

Centuries ago Indian art conquered countries and continents in which some of its traditions are lingering even to-day. Indian scholars and connoisseurs who accept, as valid and veracious, the biassed and exaggerated state-

(Continued on Page 23)

SULTANPUR ARRESTS

Govt. Has No Information: No Specific Orders Issued, Says Mr. Sloan

DEFENCE ACT AT WORK IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

238 persons have been prosecuted and convicted under the Defence of India Act, 33 persons have been detained under Section 26 of the Act (restriction of movement of suspected persons) and orders of detention are pending against 34 persons arrested under Section 129 of the Act (further powers of arrest and detention) since war was declared, said Mr. T. Sloan, Adviser to H. E. the Governor, in the course of a Press Conference this morning dealing with main problems affecting the Province.

The persons dealt with belonged to two categories. Those detained, added the Adviser, were Communists or terrorists who had been engaging in subversive activities. The other category included those who were convicted for making speeches against recruitment or against making of contributions to war funds and a number of profiteers. Six others were convicted under the ordinary law such as Sedition, Security proceedings, etc.

Dealing with the volunteer movement, he held that ever since the Government of India 'communique,' though there had been some drillings in some places, there had been very little open defiance of the order so far in view of the feeling of uncertainty on the part of their leaders as to the line of action they should take.

As regards the reported arrest of 16 Congress volunteers receiving training in Kadipur Tahsil near Sultanpur, the Adviser said the Government were not aware of it, nor had they issued specific orders in that regard.—A.P.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED

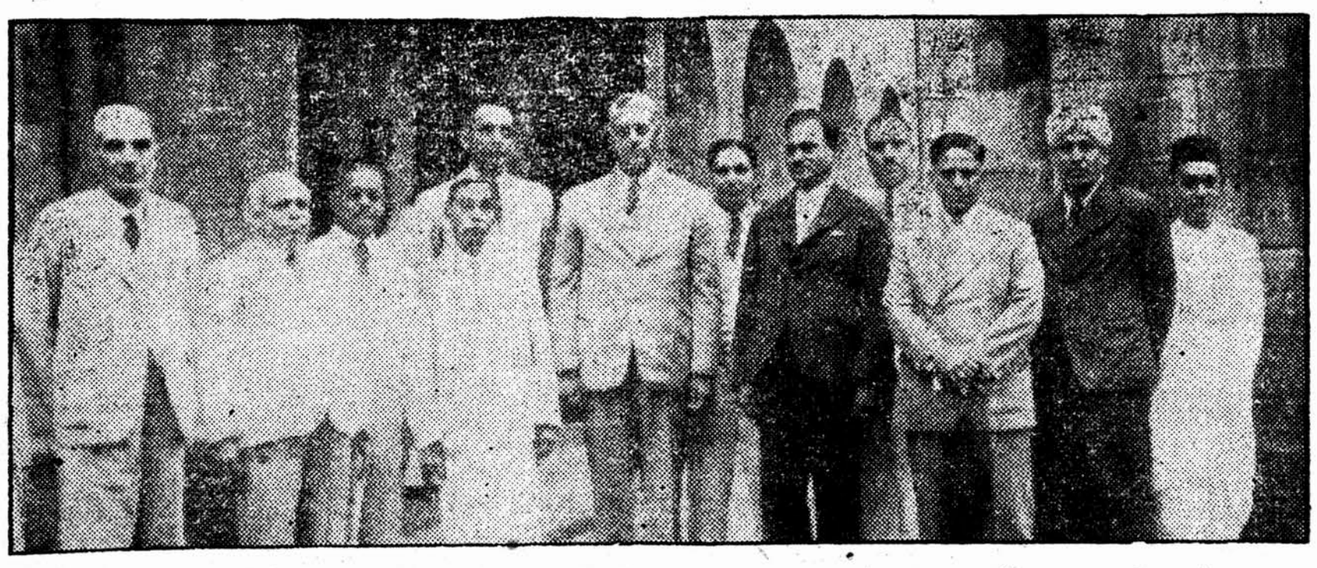
AMRITSAR, Aug. 23.

Aziz Hindi, a Socialist worker was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules. He will be detained in Muzaffargarh Jail. —A. P.

SOCIALIST ARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. G. Nimbkar a Bombay Socialist was arrested last night by the C. I. D. at the Hotel Workers' Union, Kandewadi under the Defence of India Rules.



Col. Bhatia, Dean, Grant Medical College, among the members of the Veterinary College Committee on the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary.

House Raids And Arrests In Bengal

Defence Act Continues To Take Its Daily Toll

GOPALGUNJ (Faridpur,) Aug. 24

Several arrests under the Defence of India Rules of Kisan and Congress workers are reported here.

Mr. Hari Das Banerji of Chaogaon, Polong, Mr. Kartick Das, Mr. Dhiren Biswas and Mr. Indu Das of Bandhabari, Kotolipara. Mr. Samar Sing and Mr. Amal Sanyal of Rajbari, Mr. Jatindra Sidhanta of Gournadi, Barisal, and Mr. Nagen Gupta of Gopalganj were arrested yesterday by the Kotalipara police. The S. D. O. Gopalganj remanded all to jail custody.

Three persons were taken to the police station and let off after their statements were recorded.

Several houses were searched by the police who are said to have seized some objectionable literature.—A. P.

2 Years For Posting Anti-War Placards

NOAKHALI, August 24.

The story of how villagers apprehended the accused while the latter were posting anti-war placards on the walls of a bazar premises was related in the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sadar, when two persons were convicted under the Defence of India Rules.

The accused, Anath Bandhu Saha, an ex-Detenu, and Hemchandra Saha were both sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default three months further imprisonment.

Anath Bandhu Saha was further sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The sentences are to run concurrently.—A. P.

Orissa Congressman Arrested

CUTTACK, August 24.

Mr. Bhagaban Khemundu, a member of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee from Pottangi in the District of Koraput (Partially Excluded Area) was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules, according to a Jeypore report.—A. P.

Socialist Jailed

GORAKHPUR, August 24.

Mr. Jagdish Pathak, a member of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and a Socialist has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of having made prejudicial speeches at two meetings in the city on April 9 and on May Day.—A. P.

Release Subhas Forthwith

CALCUTTA, August 24.

At a requisition meeting this evening the Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution urging Government to release forthwith Alderman Subhas Chandra Bose from his detention.

The resolution was supported by the Congress, Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League Parties, while the European Group opposed it.—A. P.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY BOMB PLOT

LAHORE. August 24.

The alleged plot to throw a bomb on Ministerial Benches in the Punjab Legislative Assembly was recalled to-day when charges under the Explosive Substances Act were framed by the City Magistrate against Mohd. Hussain Saifi Kashmiri, a Kisan worker, for alleged recovery of a live bomb from his house.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he was a Congressman and believed in non-violence.—A. P.

LALA SHANKER LAL ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Lala Shanker Lal, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, was arrested here under the Defence of India Rules at the residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, where he was staying. The arrest followed a search of his belongings by the police.

Lala Shanker Lal was removed to the Presidency Jail where he is being detained.—A. P.

Khid-matgars Will Line Up With Congress

Common Fellowship And Great Ideal As Binding Force

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the course of a ninety minute speech at this evening meeting of Khudai Khid-Matgars in village Kauchan, Peshawar District, declared that Khudai Khid-Matgars and the Congress were united in their ultimate goal—to attain freedom of the country.

"In the great struggle that lay ahead, we all have to pull together," he adds.

Khan Gaffar Khan remarked that some busy-bodies tried to magnify some difference of principle between the Congress and the Khid-Matgars, but they must know that they were bound together by common fellowship in the pursuit of a great ideal.—United Press.

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12. SITUATONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Post. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

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141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College 114, Lower Circular Road. Matric passed students may now be admitted according to the new rules of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (3197)

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Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13594)

Public Notices

NOTICE

ELEVENTH JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION

to be held at Srinagar from 2nd Sept. to 3rd Oct., 1940

Wonderful display of Kashmir Arts, Crafts and natural resources, beautifully housed within a brief compass, with vocal and instrumental music on Bandstand amidst Parks and Illuminations, refreshments and amusements.

SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee.
(3074)

Auction Sales

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storied buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100|-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction.

(3183)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis treated radically. External application reduces size and pain at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Rs. 2. Kaviraj Shastri, Kanchrapara, Bengal. (3233)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Calendars 1941. Don't be disappointed. Earn Rs. 300|- or more in the season, without investment and risk by taking up our agency of beautiful pictorial calendars. Ask for free terms and sample set. The Art Publishing Syndicate, 12 Armenian Street, Calcutta. (13542)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Attraction: Are you anxious to capture your love's heart? Do you desire to bring anybody under your influence? Write to:—Prof. Jouhari, near Central Cinema, Bombay, 4. (13591)

AMCO
INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PRIDE
BATTERIES
Manufacturers: Amco Limited, Bangalore.
Head Office: Post Box No. 381, Bombay.

Mr. M. S. Naronha, who is officiating as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, since Friday, 'vice' Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, who has gone on leave for about seven weeks.

MORAL SUPPORT IS NOT ENOUGH

U. P. Governor On Duty Of Civilians In Prosecution Of War

AGRA, Aug. 23.

Replying jointly to the Muttra Municipality's and District Board's addresses to-day, H. E. the Governor of the U.P., praised the administration work and progress and congratulated the Boards on their war effort. His Excellency explained at length the present warfare methods and the duty of civilians for the successful prosecution of the war. His Excellency said that British people were determined to see matters through disregarding costs and sacrifices.

If Hitler won the war there was an end of freedom, civilization and religion. Some thought that because of the gallantry of the forces of Britain and Empire moral support was enough. Some even went so far as to suggest that non-co-operation was possible and even desirable during the hour of crisis but His Excellency emphasised the need of facing realities. The fact that India was at present outside the immediate sphere of hostilities there was no ground for complacency or justification for inaction or hindrances of war effort.

Indian Shipping Adviser In Bombay

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

It is understood that Capt. H. L. Davis, Nautical Adviser to the Government of India, will be the first Indian Shipping Adviser in Bombay, in addition to his present duties.—A. P.

Indo-Japanese Trade Parleys Suspended

SIMLA, August 24.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. T. Wakamatsu, Consul-General, has been also called to Japan in connection with the recall of Japanese diplomatic representatives to Tokyo.

Accordingly, it appears that Indo-Japanese trade talks would remain suspended until either the Consul-General returns or a successor is appointed.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.

H. E. Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the North West Frontier province accompanied by personal staff left for Nathiagali today. His Excellency returned from his tour yesterday.—A. P.

ENDORSE WARDHA RESOLUTION

Azad's Instructions To Frontier Congress Assembly Party

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.

It is understood that Dr. Khan Sahib, leader of the Congress Party in the Frontier Assembly, received to-night a telegram from the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, asking him to endorse the recent Congress Working Committee's decision at an urgent meeting of the Assembly members.

It is learned that Dr. Khan Sahib is getting into touch with the Speaker, Hon'ble Mr. Malik Khuda Bux, with regard to this matter. —United Press.

FRONTIER READY FOR ACTION

PESHAWAR, August 24.

There is every likelihood of an early meeting of members of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, following the instructions issued by the Congress Working Committee to the Congress Parties in the Provincial Legislatures. In this connection Dr. Khan Sahib, the Former Premier of North-West Frontier Province, has received a telegram from the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

In a press interview Dr. Khan Sahib said that the Congress Working Committee resolution was no surprise to him. "They have expressed in words and we as soldiers are waiting when the word for action would come. Nothing in this world could be achieved without action. Only action will explain to the British people the actual conditions in this country." —A. P.

DR. KHAN SAHIB INTERVIEWED

PESHAWAR, Aug. 24.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the latest decision of the Congress Working Committee Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier of N.W.F. Province, said: "The Working Committee resolution is not a surprise to me; it has cleared the position in dignified words, and we being soldiers naturally are waiting when the word for action would come.

"I am convinced that nothing in this world can be achieved without action which alone will explain to British people the actual conditions in this country."

Referring to the minorities' question Dr Khan Sahib observed that the bogey of responsibilities towards minorities was a wish of the holder to cling to his possessions as long as he can.—United Press.

Jeweller's Death Verdict Sensation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the resumed inquest to-day on Mulraj Jolly, a rich Lahore Jeweller, the jury returned the following verdict: "Asphyxiation due to his having taken an alkaloidal substance in excess along with beer."

The jury held that there was no evidence before them to enable them to hold any person or persons responsible for his death.

The jeweller was stated to have died mysteriously in a local film star's house at Matunga on July 20.

A notable feature of the proceedings was the Coroner's invitation to jury and counsel connected with the case to come to his private room and proceed with the further hearing of the case there, though the previous hearing was held in the court room.

Raids On London On Saturday

Enemy Failure To Penetrate Defences

Raids On S. E. And S. W. Coasts Of England Repulsed By R. A. F.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

AN AIR-RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED IN LONDON AREA THIS MORNING. THE ALL-CLEAR WAS GIVEN LATER.

LONDON HAD THE SECOND AIR-RAID WARNING OF THE DAY, THIS AFTERNOON.

DELEGATES UNPERTURBED.

A conference of National Council of Civil Liberties was in progress at the Central Hall, Westminster, when an air-raid warning sounded. The proceedings were adjourned for five minutes. but none of the 1,200 delegates left the Hall.

Several loud explosions resembling bombs were heard in South-East England. Detonations appeared to be in the direction of the coast. No gunfire was heard. No aircraft appeared overhead. Later, the sound of gunfire which lasted only a few minutes was heard from the same direction.

FAILURE TO PENETRATE DEFENCES.

IT IS REPORTED THAT GERMAN RAIDERS AGAIN FAILED TO PENETRATE THE DEFENCES OF OUTER LONDON.

Raids Over S. E. Coast

A large number of German aircraft, chiefly Dorniers and Messerchmitts, are now reported to have been seen over one part of the South-East coast. Spitfires were soon up after them. "As I was counting the number of enemy air-craft, they began diving and turning to attack," said a resident.

RAIDS OVER S. W. AREA.

Enemy planes are believed to have been seen in the vicinity of a number of South-East towns and over one South-West area, while Londoners were still in shelters. Buses continued to run in one South-East town, where the alarm went. The majority of the crowds quietly took cover.

The London Passenger Transport Board stated that railway services in their area were running normally during the warning. Drake's calmness in the face of the oncoming Spanish Armada was recalled at one cricket ground in London area, where the captains continued the match as the sirens were blowing and most of the crowd stayed to watch.

Bomber Formation Crosses S. E. Coast

London.—A strong German bomber formation estimated at 50 with a fighter escort crossed the South-East Coast at different points at about 20,000 feet. Ground defences went into action immediately. R. A. F. fighters were very active. One raider was seen going down into the sea. Distant explosions were heard on several occasions.

FOUR AIR RAIDS ON SATURDAY.

A South-East town, this afternoon, had its fourth air-raid since early morning. Twenty-one bombs were dropped on Ramsgate, and a pall of smoke blotted out white cliffs. Places nearby were shaken by explosions and an eye-witness said that the earth seemed to tremble. In the South-West, bombs were dropped in a park. They caused no damage. The

(Continued on page 14)

Congress Cabinet To Meet At Wardha On Sept. 13 & 14

Programme Chalked Out With Mahatma's Guidance, To Be Placed Before A.-I. C. C. Meeting In Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, August 24.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, ANNOUNCED THIS AFTERNOON THAT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WOULD BE HELD AT WARDHA ON SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14 AFTER WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WOULD PROCEED TO BOMBAY TO ATTEND THE A.-I. C. C. SESSION TO BE HELD THERE ON SEPTEMBER 15.

Maulana Azad told the "United Press" that there was no question hereafter of the resignation of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Acharya Kripalani from the Working Committee even though those members stood apart from the rest of the Working Committee at Delhi over the question of application of non-violence.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Working Committee has been convened at Wardha in order to have the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi on the programme of action which the Committee may decide for being placed before the A.-I. C. C.

Italian Troops In Albania Advancing To Greek Frontier?

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Italian Troops in Albania are stated to have advanced to the Greek frontier.—Reuter.

"ATROCITIES" AGAINST ALBANIANS

ROME, August 24.

The official news agency continues its campaign, to-day, against Greece quoting the Albanian newspaper "Tomori", for further accounts of alleged "Atrocities" against the Albanians, living in the Greek border province of Ciamuria.—Reuter.

KING REVIEWS DE GAULLE'S ARMY

Tribute To French Army's Fight On Britain's Side

LONDON, August 24.

The King reviewed General de Gaulle's army of all Free Frenchmen in the southern area to-day. This was the first time the King met General de Gaulle.

His Majesty shook hands when the French leader was presented to him and began to converse with him in French. French marines and men of the Foreign Legion formed a guard of honour. The King saw artillery men with their guns and tanks and infantry. On the barrack square where the King took the salute at a march past the tri-colour and union jack flew side by side.

The fact that the King reviewed General de Gaulle's army of all Free Frenchmen in the southern area to-day is recognition of the importance of the French army continuing the fight on Britain's side.

It is learned that this army is steadily increasing in number and getting more and more support from Frenchmen in America and other parts of the world.—Reuter.

SIMLA:—The Punjab Government has directed that any person resident in the Province who on or before December 31, 1932 was of German, Austrian or Italian nationality and thereafter acquired British or other nationality either by marriage or by naturalisation should furnish particulars about himself to the Superintendent of Police in the District in which he ordinarily resides.—A. P.

GIFT OF MILLION DOLLARS

"McConnel Squadrons" To Be Provided

LONDON, August 24.

Lord Beaverbrook announced that Mr. J. W. McConnel, proprietor of the Montreal "Daily Star," has given one million dollars to provide aircraft to be known as "McConnel squadrons."—Reuter.

13 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN

R. A. F.'s Bag On Saturday

LONDON, August 24.

It is officially announced that thirteen enemy aircraft were shot down to-day.

MANSTON AERODROME BOMBED.

The R. A. F. Aerodrome at Manston (Isle of Thanet) was attacked and considerable damage was done to buildings.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE.

LONDON, August 24.

Anti-aircraft guns fired on ten German bombers escorted by seven fighters which crossed the south-east coast at a great height this morning. British fighters patrolled the sky. A shower of incendiary bombs dropped early in the morning set three houses alight in a south-west England area. The fires were extinguished before they became serious.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Spitfires have landed in a south-eastern area giving "victory rolls," suggesting that enemy aircraft have been shot down.—Reuter.

"DIFFERENCES HAVE VANISHED"

Azad Says There Is Complete Harmony In Working Committee

WARDHA, Aug. 24.

Asked by the Associated Press about the present attitude of the Gandhian members of the Working Committee who had remained neutral on the Poona resolution, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said, that since the Poona meeting things had changed.

DIFFERENCES HAVE VANISHED.

The Viceroy had rejected the Congress offer, and their differences had vanished, and the Gandhian members were one with the rest of the Committee now.

Maulana Azad said that the next Working Committee meeting would be held at Wardha on September 13 and 14, before they proceeded to Bombay for the A I. C. C. meeting.

Sardar Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Syed Mahmood and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saw Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram this afternoon.—A. P.

AZAD-LINLITHGOW CORRESPONDENCE

No Permission Yet From Viceroy

WARDHA, Aug. 24.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said, that he had not yet received the Viceroy's permission, to release the correspondence, which passed between His Excellency and himself. He intended to release the correspondence from Calcutta, after getting the permission.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

32 ENEMY AIR-CRAFT DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is officially stated that up to 1800 G. M. T. 32 enemy air-craft were destroyed in to-day's actions. Twenty-eight were shot down by fighters and four by anti-aircraft guns. Ten British fighters are missing but one pilot is safe.—Reuter.

Rumano-Hungarian Clash Imminent?

Carol Calls Up Reserves And Cancels Army Leave

LONDON, August 24.

King Carol after presiding over a meeting of the Crown Council is reported to have cancelled all army leave and called up all reserve officers and N. C. O.'s. —Reuter.

ROME, Aug. 24.

According to the Official News Agency the heads of Rumanian delegations taking part in the negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria reported on the progress of the talks at a meeting of the Rumanian Crown Council in Bucharest last night.

A 'communique' issued afterwards stated that the Council "approved of the Government's policy affirming that it conformed with the present circumstances and interests of the State."—Reuter.

NAZI ARBITRATION INEVITABLE

BUDAPEST, Aug. 24.

Well-informed opinion believes that eventual arbitration by Germany in the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute is inevitable in view of the present prospect of a deadlock in direct negotiations.

Orders have been issued severely restricting public transport services. The majority of motor bus services will be stopped from to-morrow and the number of taxis has been drastically reduced. It is unofficially reported that civil railway services to the east are also being severely cut and intensification of military measures is expected.—Reuter.

Rumanian Forces On Hungarian Frontier

BUCHAREST, August 23.

In Rumania's opposition to any solution except by exchange of populations has hardened.

Remanian press campaign has reached a climax. All papers have published figures of the Rumanian army watching the frontier and the navy controlling the Danube.

Berlin correspondents recognise the unfavourable course of negotiations, but say that German circles expect an early settlement of the major issues.

Meanwhile M. Maniu's Transylvanian movement to prevent a cession of territory to Hungary shows no signs of weakening and the Rumano-Hungarian frontier is becoming restive.

Orders have been issued that air raid precautions should be undertaken and shelters be ready by 15/9 at the latest.—Reuter.

Soviet Not Interested In Transylvania?

Rumano-Hungarian negotiations over Transylvania will be resumed at Turnuseverinu to-day when the Hungarian delegate will deliver his Government's answer to the Rumanian rejection of the original Hungarian demands.

Little has transpired to make the outlook for a successful conclusion of the negotiations brighter. The Hungarians are reported to have received no German support and the extensive claims they originally made are believed to have been considerably modified.

It is authoritatively understood that the Hungarians sounded Moscow on the attitude of the Soviet towards their claims and were told that the Soviet were not interested in Transylvanian developments or Ruthenia.

The Rumanian Royal Council met here to-night it is understood, to discuss the agreement with Bulgaria with regard to Dobrudja. Official circles state that Rumanian-Bulgarian delegates at Craiova obtained the approval of their Governments to the draft agreement, the signing of which is imminent.

The Bulgarian delegate M. Pomenoff and the Rumanian delegate, M. Cretzeany had an important talk at Craiova at noon after which M. Cretzeany left by plane for Bucharest.

Experts are busy working out the financial aspects of the agreement.

In Dobrudja there is great excitement among the Bulgarian sending to Bucharest for silk to make the red, white, and green Bulgarian colours.—

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES CONFERENCE.

BUCHAREST:—Rumania's talks with Hungary at Turnu Severin were suddenly broken off to-day without any result being achieved. The Hungarian Delegation left the Conference room, at 14-00 and went to their ship anchored on the Danube.

RETURNING TO BUDAPEST.

The Hungarians are returning to Budapest this afternoon.

A member of the Rumanian Delegation stated that the Hungarian counter-proposals could not be approved by Rumania. "To-day, to-morrow or in future."

CONVERSATIONS BREAK OFF AGAIN.

Rome:—According to the Stefani Agency, conversations between Rumania and Hungary in regard to Transylvania have again been broken off.

RUMANIA'S VICE-PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON:—A German official news agency message from Bucharest says the Vice-Premier of Rumania has resigned and taken up the post of Chief of General Staff.

FINAL AGREEMENT REACHED

CRAVOVA, August 24.

Rumano-Bulgarian negotiations over Dobrudja ended here this evening with the reaching of a final agreement which will probably be signed during the weekend.—Reuter.

RAIDS ON LONDON ON SATURDAY

(Continued from page 13)

only casualty in a district where 200 incendiary bombs fell was a man who was axphyxiated when his house caught fire.

Only three fires were caused by these bombs and they were quickly extinguished.

Anti-air-craft guns were in action when an enemy plane flew over a Midlands town to-day. No bombs are reported to have been dropped, though shrapnel splinters broke windows.

During the air battle, six bombs from a raider, too high to be seen by the naked eye, fell close to the shore.

E. ANGLIA TOWN BOMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An Air Ministry communique states:—reports of this morning's air activities upto 11-0 B. S. T. show that enemy air-craft dropped bombs on a town on the coast of East Anglia, where damage was done to some houses and a small number of casualties caused. A few air-craft approached London area, but did not penetrate beyond the outskirts. No reports have been received of any bombs being dropped. Our fighters intercepted and shot down at least three enemy air-craft in the course of this morning's operations.

WELSH TOWN BOMBED.

Two bombs fell on a Welsh town early to-day, and demolished parts of four houses in a working Class area. There were a few casualties but none was fatal.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S AIR-RAID.

A prolonged raid over one Midland area was the chief feature of Friday night's enemy air-raids. Some damage was done to property, but no casualties are reported.

RAID WARNING IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An air raid warning was sounded in London area this morning. Trains, buses and trams continued service and people 'en route' to business carried on.

Most of the other traffic stopped and people went calmly to shelters. The all clear was given later.

Prolonged Raid

A prolonged raid over one Midland area was the chief feature of last night's enemy air raids, high explosive and between 200 and 300 incendiary bombs being dropped.

There was intense anti-aircraft fire.

Some damage was done to property but no casualties are reported.

Single enemy raiders flew over a south-west town at intervals and bombs caused some casualties.

In a south-east area on the outskirts of London bombs landed on open ground doing little damage.—Reuter.

NAZI BOMBERS' ATTEMPT FOILED

LONDON, August 23.

German airmen encouraged by a heavy cloud were able to practise individual low-flying attacks to-day, states the Air Ministry news service.

Among the interesting targets they selected were the streets of a spa the grass of a race course, cottages of a small village and a police station all of which were in the Midlands.

The spa street and the police station were machine-gunned, the race course and the village were dealt with by bombs. There was one casualty in the village.

The German bombers also tried to machine-gun anti-aircraft sites but that was more dangerous.

Lewis gunners on the north-east coast claimed the first anti-aircraft victory before dawn this morning. They caught a Junkers 88 bomber as it swept over them and sent it crashing into the sea.

Shortly before mid-day anti-aircraft gunners brought down a Dornier 215 in Cambridgeshire. Three-inch guns damaged the machine just sufficiently to make the pilot land and all five of the crew were taken prisoners.

One of the German bombers damaged on August 22 was shot down by a Belgian fighter pilot. It was the fifth enemy aircraft to be destroyed by him since he joined the fighter command squadron a month ago after escaping with his wife and baby from Belgium.

His latest victim was a Junkers 88 spotted while he was on patrol off the south Dover coast. When he attacked the Junkers dropped its bombs into the sea, caught fire and crashed.

The Ministry of Home Security states that bombs were dropped on a small town near the coast in Hampshire and in a few places in the Isle of Wight last evening.

Some damage was done to houses and shops and there was a number of casualties, including some persons killed.

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique says: "Last night enemy activity was on a smaller scale. Bombs were dropped at a number of points in south east and south west England, one area in the Midlands and another in South Wales.

Some property was damaged in the Midlands and South Wales, elsewhere very little damage was done.

Casualties were very few. No fatal injuries have been reported. —Reuter.

DOVER BOMBARDED

Enemy Batteries Silenced By Long-Range British Guns

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Three loud explosions, believed to be caused by shells fired by German guns mounted on the French Coast, shook the Dover area at 9-00 a.m. Sirens warned the public to take cover. No planes were visible or audible when the explosions occurred.

One house in Dover was wrecked. A woman was killed and a man was injured and a child that was near escaped injury.

GERMAN BATTERIES SHELLED.

British long-range guns shelled German batteries mounted on the French coast after one of the enemy guns had fired a single shot into the Dover area to-day. Several minutes later Spitfires shot down a Messerschmitt 109, into the sea, near the English shore.

ENEMY POSITIONS SHELLED.

Sirens warned the public to take shelter as soon as a German shell landed. A few minutes later German guns belched again and people on the coast heard the roar of shells. Barely had the explosions died down before British long-range guns replied by firing shells directly at enemy positions.

A Messerschmitt spotter which was brought down was damaged in a whirlwind air-battle fought high up over Dover. Previous to the appearance of Spitfires, anti-aircraft guns had engaged the Messerschmitt and put up a terrific barrage.

R. A. F. REPLY TO NAZI GUNS

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Flashes of German anti-aircraft guns in the direction of Boulogne were seen from the south-east coast late to-night. They began shortly before 9 p. m. and dotted the French coastline along a length of several miles seemingly indicating that an R. A. F. raid of unusual proportions was in progress.

Occasionally more diffused flashes believed to be caused by bombs lit the sky.

Among the places bombed by the R. A. F. last night were Chateaux Roux, Tours and Orleans in France.

ARAB WORLD CONFIDENT OF BRITISH VICTORY

ANKARA, Aug. 24.

Both in Turkey and throughout the Arab world of the Near East, there has been a markedly increased note of encouragement and confidence as a result of the recent war development, especially British air victories which the official paper "Ulus" declares, demonstrated that a conquest of Britain is impossible.

The "Ulus" adds: "The great qualities which have gone to the making of Britain's Empire are clearly perceived in the present British determination to fight to the end and the stubbornness which emerges is increasingly strengthened by each new trial."

Interest in Turkey is at present centring firstly, upon Egypt, secondly, America's attitude and thirdly, the position of Spain.

The recent developments in America and Spain are regarded here as extremely propitious, while further encouragement has been drawn from the report of Russia's more amicable attitude towards Turkey.—Reuter.

Mussolini Removed From British Honours List

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Among the people removed from list of honorary Members of British Orders of Chivalry Mussolini and the well-known tropical specialist Sir Aldo Castellani are mentioned.

Mussolini was awarded the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1923, the year when King George the Fifth and Queen Mary visited Italy.—Reuter.

14 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Rumanian Propaganda Minister Among Victims

BERLIN, August 23.

Fourteen people lost their lives when a passenger plane from Bucharest to Vienna made a forced landing in mountainous country east of Arad in Western Rumania near the Hungarian Frontier says a Bucharest dispatch to the German News Agency.

Four of the remaining seven passengers are stated to have been injured.

The plane was completely destroyed

M. Crainic, the Rumanian Minister of propaganda was one of the passengers on the Bucharest-Vienna plane which crashed near Arad. Other passengers in the plane which was taking guests to the Leipzig fair included several wellknown Rumanian journalists and a Director of the Rumanian Tourist agency.—Reuter.

NAZI & FASCIST AGENTS IN TURKEY ARRESTED

ISTANBUL, August 24.

Turkish authorities have arrested a leading Nazi named Kalis owner of the largest German bookshop in the city and a Fascist named Grigoretti owning the chief Italian bookshop in Istanbul.

They are charged with selling and distributing Nazi newspapers, particularly the "Voelkischer Beobachter", containing publications and cartoons considered to be offensive to the Turkish nation.—Reuter.

"AMERY FORCING STRUGGLE ON US"

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

"It is Mr. Amery who is forcing a struggle upon us while we are trying to avoid it," said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya addressing a public meeting here to-night.

NEW PHASE IN 'BATTLE OF BRITAIN'

Prospects Of Simultaneous Offensive Against Island And In Mediterranean

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Battle of Britain is the theme of editorials which agree that the first phase of the battle ended in an undoubted victory for British defences over Nazi aerial mass attacks and the second phase has now begun consisting of hit and run raids by small numbers of aircraft, or even single machines.

"The Times" points out that damage likely to be caused by such raids is very slight and the amount of military damage practically nil, while the proportion of attacking aircraft brought down will probably be nearly as great as in mass attacks.

"The Times" says it seems likely that this stage represents merely an inttrlude between two offensives though there can be no certainty that that which follows it will resemble that which preceded.

It adds that it may even be that raids on London area were reconnaissances or trial runs portending a heavier attack on the capital.

After remarking that the danger from German batteries on the French coast should not be underrated though it is unlikely that they will be able to prevent convoys passing through the Straits as they had been doing with regularity.

Trials Ahead

"The Times" adds that the second phase, like the first, leaves us so far unshaken and we are well aware of the far heavier trials of our defences and our spirit that may be in store.

We know that instead of, or simultaneously with, a further offensive against this island, a strong campaign may be launched in the Mediterranean against our fleet there, our forces in the Middle East and the Suez Canal.

Whatever may come it will be met in the same spirit.

We know now, too, for certain—though we hardly doubted it—that if an invasion of Egypt should be attempted—and Egypt includes the Western Desert upto the Libyan frontier—Egypt will fight and her forces will serve beside our own. Apart from the material reinforcement, the spirit in which this declaration was made is welcome.

A difficult, even a critical phase, may be ushered in with the third phase, but there is reason to hope that when we fought our way through that, our worst perils will be over.

The fourth phase should be easier to meet.

The fifth may mark the first counter-offensive.

Germany Worried

The "Daily Mail" says: "There is good evidence that mass attacks of the last week were intended by Germany to be a real thing and an imminent prelude to invasion. In this respect they failed completely, and Hitler is probably much more worried by wondering what to do next than we are by waiting for it.

We have just to go on as we are now, being completely ready for any result of his anxious meditations.

The "Daily Telegraph" regards the sporadic air raids to which the enemy has now resorted as a deliberate assault upon civilian population in order to shake the people, but says, the public nerve keeps steady; indeed the morale rises to challenge. The people bear themselves not only with fortitude, but composure.

The damage caused by these hit-and-run raids is much less extensive and serious than might be supposed and casualties happily much less than rumour often suggested.—Reuter.

Anti-Jewish Move In France

BERLIN, August 23.

The official News Agency quotes an article in the "Inter France" which is described as a paper "closely allied with the Vichy Government" in which the writer says the Jewish question of France has become acute and calls for the suspension of the Decree for Protecting the Jews.

America Warns Japan

Blow To "New Order" Bunk: Day Of Reckoning Must Come

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Officials of the State Department in Washington declined to comment on the Hong Kong report that the United States had warned Japan that the time of reckoning must come if the Japanese persisted in their policy with regard to "New Order in East Asia", according to the B.B.C.—Reuter.

Training Of Pilots & Mechanics

SIMLA, August 23.

It is understood that training of 300 pilots and 1,000 mechanics in connection with the Air Training Reserve Force Scheme is expected to commence on December 1 next when all the necessary arrangements for instructions and equipment will be completed.—United Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN COLOMBO

Tragic Sequel To Funeral Procession: 4 Killed: Many Injured

COLOMBO, August 24.

Rivalry among residents of two neighbouring streets led to an attack on a funeral procession. When the police intervened they were violently attacked with knives and staves. Ten policemen were stabbed and four, including officers, were seriously injured. The police opened fire and four were killed and several injured.—A. P.

CORONATION OF NEW MYSORE MAHARAJA

BANGALORE, Aug. 24.

A Mysore Government Gazette Extraordinary announces that the "Pattabishekam" of His Highness Maharaja Sir Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur will take place at the Palace, Mysore, on Sunday, the 8th September at 10-30 a.m.

FIFTH COLUMN IN PANAMA

Govt. Make Inquiries Into Reports Of German Infiltration

PANAMA, August 23.

Investigation into possible fifth column activity in the Republic of Panama which would be like a dagger aimed at the jugular vein of the United States national defence system—the Panama Canal was begun to-day by the Panamanian Government following reports that large numbers of Europeans, principally Germans, have infiltrated here during the past two months.

Many who arrived had secured temporary permits but once in the Republic they engaged lawyers to negotiate permanent residence permits, some of which are known to have been obtained illegally.

It is known that the United States authorities are co-operating with Panama in this investigation which is likely to lead to sensational revelations.—Reuter.

NAZI TOURIST OFFICE CHIEF

Ordered To Produce Files Before Inquiry Committee

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

The German Tourist Information Office at New York has been ordered to produce all records and files next week before the Congressional committee investigating its un-American activities. Subpoena has been served on Ernst Schmidt, General Manager of the office.

The order coincides with a full page story in a newspaper alleging that the tourist office was in reality a propaganda office for the Nazis.

Canadian Steamer Sunk

The New York maritime register stated that the Canadian cargo steamer "Geraldine Mary" (7244 tons) has been sunk "by enemy action" off the coast of Ireland. Three lives were lost.

Leasing Of Atlantic Bases To U. S.

NEW YORK, August 24.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that in connection with the leasing of Atlantic bases to the United States one proposal, which is before the President and which has some backing in the Congress, is for the cancellation of the whole of the British Great War debt in return for 99-year leases on about 18 suitable sites for naval bases.

The correspondent adds that such arrangement would remove Britain from the provisions of the Johnson Act, which prevent the countries which ceased payments of war debts, from raising loans in the United States.—Reuter.

Plea For Transfer Of Destroyers To Britain

The "Chicago Daily News" makes an outspoken plea for the disposal of destroyers to Britain and says President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie and public opinion are all in favour of the sale and goes on to deplore the legal quibbling on the subject.—Reuter.

DUTCH VESSEL ATTACKED

LISBON, Aug. 24

The Dutch vessel "Hermes," which left Lisbon on Wednesday for England returned to Tagus after being attacked by a torpedo when 300 miles out. She had aboard one wounded sailor. The ship was carrying no cargo.—Reuter.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C.... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fillI in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

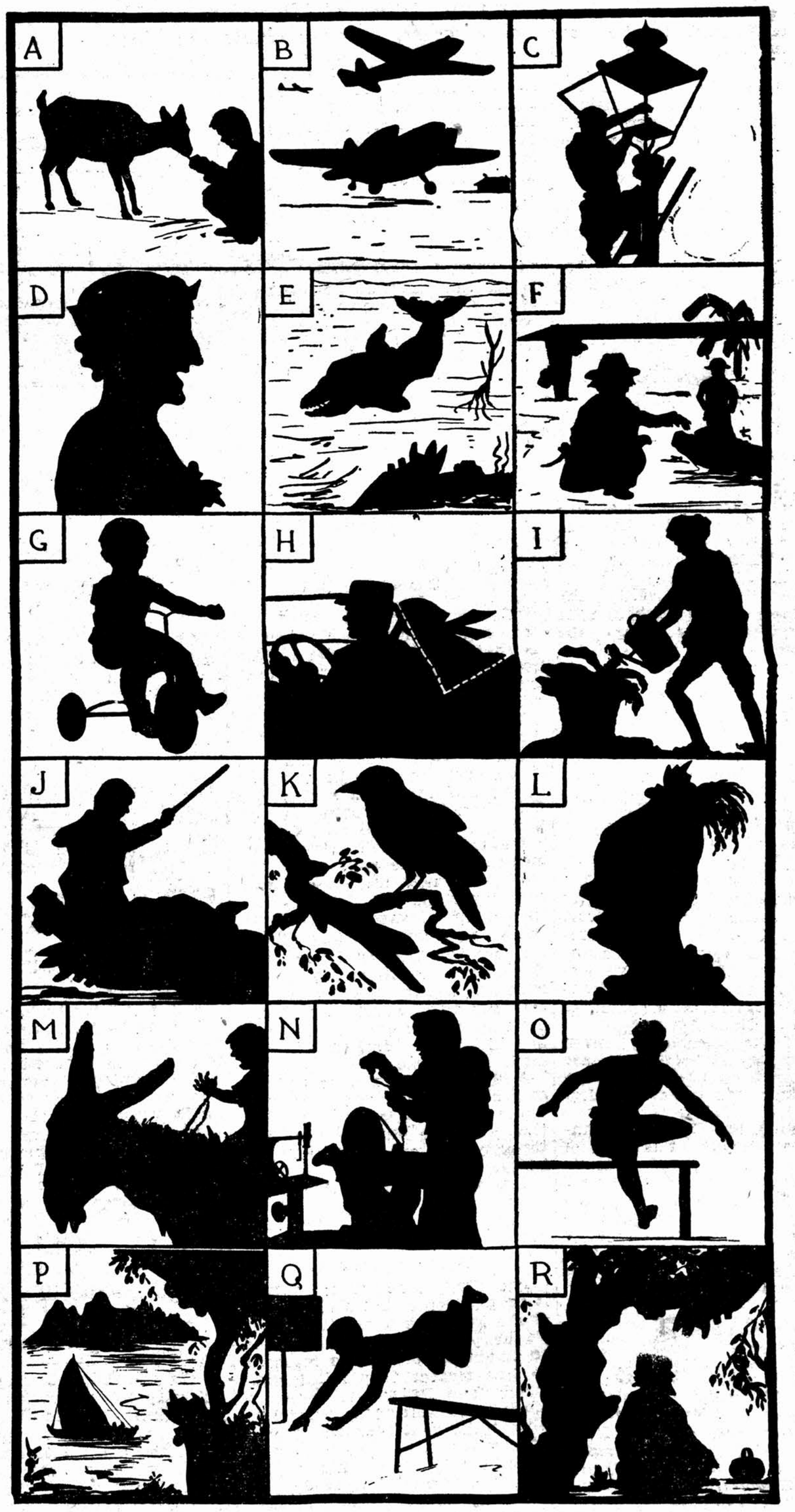
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

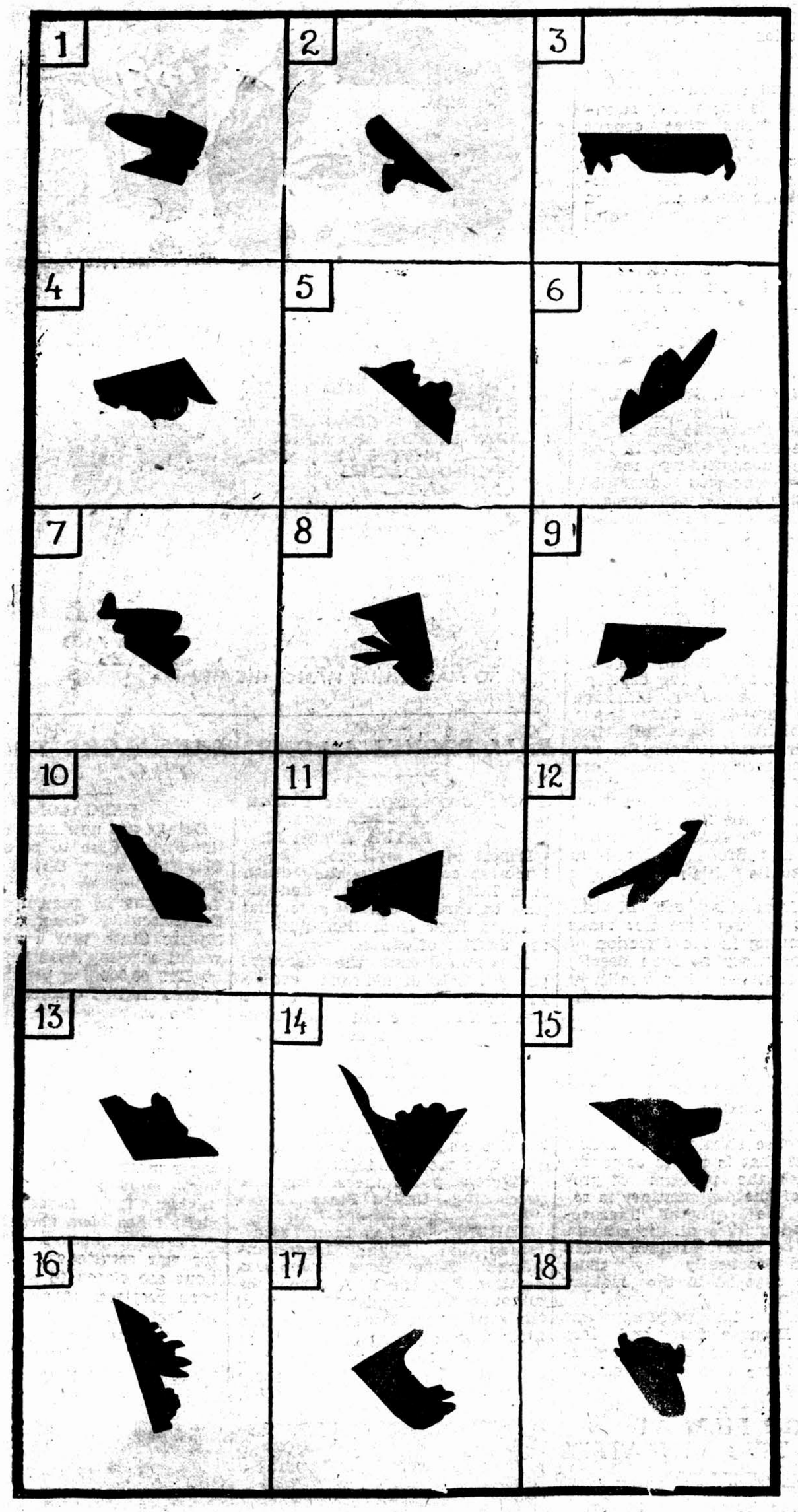
8. No responsibility is accepted for any mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
11th SEPT., 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION

25/8/40

A	
B	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

Documentary Film In India

Its Genesis And Its Possibilities

By "Montageur"

What's a documentary? And, further, have we had it in our film or are likely to have it in the immediate future?

It is not quite easy to answer these questions that must suggest themselves when we watch the development of the foreign film particularly of the type that has attained the highest artistic level. Because, in the first place, the exact connotation of the term 'documentary' remains and would always continue to remain, one is afraid, a matter of individual outlook and interpretation

DOCUMENTARY IN LITERATURE

In literature, since Emile Zola perhaps more than any other writer of his epoch in Europe first introduced the documentary in the literary medium, it has more or less created a definite and distinguishable genre.

Zola introduced the methods of documentation in the novels that for a time suggested more of the 'field work' with the inevitable note-book of objective record and scientific inquiry. Unfortunately, the mechanical aspects of documentation received the greatest attention to the neglect of the aspects that have perhaps the most important bearing on the real documentary technique.

In the modern novel the 'camera eye' came into vogue as the medium of documentation or raportage culminating in the use of the present day realism and 'mass observation'.

In England, George Moore with his Esther Waters launched the Zolaeque 'naturalism' which has been regarded a synonymous with documentation. In the theatre, Ibsen first revolutionised the scene with his terrible realism which relied also on the method of documentation although his work must be regarded essentially as that of a genius of extraordinary force and magnitude and a poet.

CREATIVE DOCUMENTATION.

To-day naturalism, realism and documentation, however carefully we pigeonholed each category, have not merely dominated all intellectual creative and artistic activity but undergone a phenomenal development. Documentation itself has come to be recognized more as a mental attitude than a purely mechanical technique. The camera eye records, in other word, not automatically but as it is focussed with selective skill.

As a matter of fact, documentation itself is not essentially a mechanical process of recording: it is a process essentially interrelated to the human emotion that it must articulate. In the case of the cinema, documentation is the very essence of creation.

The visual quality of the celluloid gains in documentation because it "is" documentation in its ultimate object. There are no doubt pure documentaries that reveal nature and human existence. The scenes speak for themselves and recreate reality as it exists in space, time and visual sense.

But reality itself possesses meaning in so as it has any relevance to human interest and emotion. Documentation becomes documentation not because it is the stuff of which reality is made in its exactitude and representation but in its "truth" in relation to life.

In the film, we have documentaries that depict scientific phenomena, battles of life, and life in various aspects. There are the pure documentaries that have for their objects scientific record, educational observation and instruction as well as the picturization of the picturesque, the meaningful and the meaning in nature and human existence.

If we exclude the purely scientific documentaries that cannot possibly interest the average public, the documentary as a method easily lends itself in the production of pictures that must gain in greater appeal and artistic value to pictures of non-scientific interest and appeal.

In that sense, it constitutes an important element in the art of the cinema. As in literature, this type of documentary has come to receive preferential treatment with a remarkable degree of success

DOCUMENTARY IN INDIA.

As the celluloid itself is a medium of documentation in so far as the effect sought in all film is the documentary reality, however ill-conceived and ill-executed this reality may actually prove, the use of the documentary in the sense of stark and ungilded reality enhances the value of the film exploiting it. Documentation lends itself more easily in the film than it does in any other media of literary or plastic expression.

The Indian film to-day unquestionably lags behind the development in the news-reel although there are films—and they have proved highly successful—that have been prepared with the use of the documentary in the sense of fusion of reality with the images of the scenarist's creation. All scenes in the film have the element of the documentary. But it is not as skilfully employed in relation to its highest possible effect.

Apart from this use of the documentary, we have not made any beginning in the direction of the documentary as such despite the fact that there is a wealth of material that awaits the imaginative use of the producer.

The pure documentary is unknown to us although its possibilities remain. No doubt their production presupposes a demand or response amongst the public. But there seems no reason why this response should not follow any effort that is yet to be made.

Although the problem of production of the documentary is related to the general improvement and culture of the cinema, it must be said to have been neglected practically by those who are engaged in the making of the film.

It awaits its pioneers and artists. Because, first and last, documentation demands imagination in those who would employ its effects.

TELUGU FILM AT TWO THEATRES

"Mahiravana" or "Chandrasena", the Telugu mythological film produced by Kubera Pictures Ltd., Kilpauk, Madras, will be shown as a holiday attraction at two theatres in the city on Monday. At Diamond Talkies, Sandhurst Road, the picture will be shown at 10 a.m. and at the Broadway, Dadar, at 11-30 a.m.

The famous Telugu star, Kanchanmala, has the feminine lea' Others in the cast are Gaggiah Rami Reddi, Subrahmanya Kumari. The story is an important episode in Ramayana depicting Hanuman at his best in dealing with the underworld of ancient India.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

Shirley Temple,
IN SPITE OF 8 YEARS UNDER HOT LIGHTS ON STUFFY SOUND STAGES, STILL HAS A COMPLEXION THAT NEEDS NO MAKE-UP— NOT EVEN FOR TECHNICOLOR CAMERAS—
ONE MOVIE MAGAZINE PUBLISHES PICTURES OF "HAPPILY MARRIED" STARS ONLY IF THEY SIGN AFFIDAVITS THAT THEY WON'T SEPARATE BEFORE THE MAGAZINE GETS OUT ON THE NEWSSTANDS!
THE PROBLEM OF AGING A THOROUGHBRED 15 YEARS FOR FINAL SCENES IN "MARYLAND" WAS SOLVED BY ADDING AN UNKEMPT MANE OF CREPE HAIR AND SHINING A SPOTLIGHT IN HIS EYES TO MAKE HIM HANG HIS HEAD.
5-27

BALL PROVES A BOMB?

Fatal Explosion At Patna

PATNA, August 23.

Report of a mysterious bomb explosion resulting in the death of a little girl aged ten and injury to three other girls has reached here from Beniapur in the district of Saran.

It is stated that the deceased girl got hold of a round article. Presumably thinking it to be a doll or a ball, she ran to her companions on the road, evidently with the object of playing with it. After she threw it on the ground, it exploded with a tremendous noise spouting sharp splinters all around. The girl received fatal injuries and died. Three other girls also received injuries.

Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

LAHORE:—It has been ascertained that Flight Lieutenant Adrian Hope Boyd, who was mentioned in the R. A. F. awards announced on August 13 is one of the sons of Sir Donald Boyd who after a long period of service in the Punjab retired as Home and Finance Member about three years ago.—A. P

BANGALORE TO TRAIN PILOTS FOR WAR

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

Details are now available about the Flying Club to be started in Bangalore under Government auspices.

It might be remembered that the Executive Committee of the Mysore State War Fund at its recent meeting sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60,000 for preliminary expenses in this connection.

The whole scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,50,000, which is proposed to be met partly from Government and partly from War Fund.

It is proposed to obtain the services of a ground engineer, trained pilots and purchase two Tiger moth planes besides building quarters for officers near Jakkur Civil Aerodrome, about eight miles from the city.

The idea appears to train pilots for war service and 80 applications are stated to have already been received from young men for training.

Preliminaries are being worked out and it will be some time before the scheme takes shape.—A P

The opening ceremony of the Muslim Children's English Kindergarten School at Nagdevi was performed on Sunday last. Mr. Moosaji Esoof Patel, M.L.A., who presided is seen, in the photo, addressing the gathering.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 7, 1996
Muslim : Rajab 20, 1359
Parsi : Aspandarmad 25, 1309
Hightide : 3-49; 15-31
Lowtide : 9-24; 22-04
Sunrise : 6h. 22m.
Sunset : 7h. 0m.

Children's Janmashtami

Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will celebrate Janmashtmi to-day at 8-30 a.m. in the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, near Ishwardas Park, at Vile Parle. Principal M. B. Rehman will preside. A nice programme of songs, dances, stories, tricks. etc. has been arranged. Children are cordially invited to join.

A CHARITY DRAMA

Navaprabha Natya Mandal will stage a Hindi Drama "Mangnike-Miyan" at the Bombay Theatre. Grant Road, to-morrow (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Vishweshwar Nathaji Bhargav will preside.

JANMASTAMI UTSAV

The whole programme of Janmastami Utsav to be celebrated under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association and the Hindu Samrakshan Mandal, will take place to-morrow (Monday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Y. M. H. A. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum and not at the Gowalia Tank Maidan as was originally proposed. There will be no procession. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

The 87th general meeting of the Musical Art Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi. A programme of vocal music by Sawai Gandharva alias Mr. Rambhawoo Kundgolkar has been arranged after the meeting.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI STUDENTS OF MATRICULATION CLASS (BOYS &/OR GIRLS)

The above Elocution Competition will be held in the Master's Tutorial High School Hall (Third Floor) near Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

'F' WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Sub-Committee of the 'F' Ward D. C. S. C. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

A public Whist Drive and Social in aid of the War Gifts' Fund will be held in the Divecha Town Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. D. S. Modak, the Collector and District Magistrate, will be the chief guest of honour and Mrs. Modak will distribute the prizes. Admission fee is Re. 1 only.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the members of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall at Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.

KUDALDESHKAR GOUD BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the late R. B. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla Charity Trust, K. D. B. Niwas, Bombay.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Goregaokerwadi Yuvak Sangh, an Elocution Competition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Pathare K. V. Samaj, Gamdevi, when Dr. Miss Sulbha Panandikar, will preside.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

There will be a public lecture (in Marathi) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Madhao Maharaj Shinde Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when Mr. Y. A. Gole (A. R. P. Instructor) will speak on "A. R. P. and Its Organization."

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. in the hall of the Society. Mr. Sultan Padamsee will propose "Whether education after a certain standard of culture has been reached, be divided into two groups, Professional and Technical." Mr. Akber Sheriff will lead the opposition. Mr. Charles Newton will preside.

ALL INDIA PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

The closing date for receiving entries for the All India Photographic Exhibition, organised by the Photographic Society of India, has been extended to 10th September 1940, at the request of many amateurs in India, who were not quite prepared with their exhibits. Address your inquiries and entries to the Hon. Secretary, The Photographic Society of India, 195, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Marx Brothers at the Circus". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Blue Bird". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Waterloo Bridge." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saturday's Children". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Favourite Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

WILL EVE LISTEN TO IT?

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

A group of young girls have started a club which will be a novel institution for Bombay women. They call it 'A Circle of Realists.'

At their first meeting held last evening, they discussed whether it would be advisable to launch an All-India appeal to the members of their sex to discard the artificial beauty products in these days of hard realities and to give the money thus saved to the Red Cross Fund or some other such cause.

The motion after a heated debate was unanimously passed—some of the members remaining neutral.—A. P.

LECTURE COMPETITION FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Lecture Competition for High School Students at Habib High School Hall, Bhimpura, Dongri at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

GOLWALA WATER POLO LEAGUE

The final series of matches in the Golwala Water Polo League will be held at Victoria Swimming Bath Back Bay, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. K. R. Bhende, will address the audience.

DURGA PUJA

A general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Dr. A. C. Das, Wassiamal Building, Grant Road, to elect New Working Committee for the ensuing Durga Puja.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR

A study class will be conducted to-day on Swami Vivekananda's works at the Society premises, Jadao Bhuwan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL, BOMBAY

In aid of the above Mandal, a variety programme of vocal music by Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole and Miss Anjani Lolayekar, Dance Recital composed and arranged by Sjt. Sukhendu Dutt and Cabaret Dance will be performed at the Royal Opera House, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. A Marathi drama "Kunasathim" by Mr. B. S. Shirwaikar will be staged to-morrow (Monday) at 9 a.m.

'F' WARD CONGRESS

The first meeting of the Hindu Muslim Unity Sub-Committee of the above Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

'F' WARD CONGRESS SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, 'F' Ward Congress Committee writes :—

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee was held on Friday night. The following were the important proceedings :

Mr. S. M. Parab was elected Council member.

Mr. M. R. Jaiwant was elected Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee.

The Hindu-Muslim Unity Sub-Committee was appointed of Messrs. J. C. Maitra, M. Madhavan, M. R. Jaiwant, Smt. Manorma D. Naik and Mr. U. A. Azad as Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, the President of the Committee and Mr. D. N. Naik, and Mr. Wasu Warang, Jt. Hon. Secretaries to be ex-officio members of this Sub-Committee.

The following resolution was adopted :

"This Council of Management of the 'F' Ward D. C. S. C. request the General Secretaries of the P. P C. C. to take immediately disciplinary action against those primary members of the Ward who are taking part in Civic Guard activities.

Shanno Devi In Bombay

Shrimati Shanno Devi, M.L.A., Punjab, ex-Principal, Jullundur Kanya Maha Vidyalaya and Editor "Shakti" Daily has recently arrived in Bombay from the Punjab.

During the by-election for the Punjab Legislative Assembly which took place in March she was successful in obtaining 6,000 votes more than her opponent Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Chikitsak Samooha Past Students' Association, there will be a public lecture by Mr. K T. Sule (Kalyan) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the C. S. S. High School, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4. The subject is "Social basis of Literature."

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The second meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samuel Street, when all the members are earnestly requested to be present in time.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes :

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. to attend the flag salution.

The adjourned special general body meeting of the Guards will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 7 a.m. at Manthri Building, Opera House Junction, instead of 1st August as announced in the meeting.

BENGALI EDUCATION SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Bengali Education Society will take place at the Anglo-Bengali School premises, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"Federation of Nations is the only Solution of World" Chaos" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the King George English School, Dadar. Mr. D. R Bhise will propose and Mr. A. S. Sidhayye will oppose. Mr. M. S. Rajadhyaksha will preside.

JAMBOREE SCOUT HOME

Jamboree Scout Home, Worli will celebrate the birth anniversary day of Lord Krishna to-morrow (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Institute (D. D. Chawl No. 33). Miss F. Soonawalla, will preside.

RADHASWAMI SATSANG

Shri Swami Somnathji Maharaj will deliver a lecture on "The duty of man" at the weekly congregation of the Radhaswami Satsang at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Worli, Bombay 18.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR

A discourse on Sree Ramakrishna Leelaprasanga (Life and Teachings of Sri Ramakrishna) will be held in Marathi to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar, (opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station).

SIMLA:—The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Naik Bahadur Rana, Second Gurkha Rifles, announces a press "communique."—A. P.

Witnessing the great rush to the Minerva Talkies, day in and day cut, you will feel as if there is

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NO BLACK-OUT
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2ND WEEK! 2ND WEEK!

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—LAMINGTON ROAD—
DAILY: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN., PUBLIC HOLIDAYS
MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
Distributors:
Evergreen Pictures, Bombay, 4.

SATURDAY NEXT,
from 31st Aug.,

FOR the SAKE OF the NATION,
He went on
HUNGER-STRIKE!

Be prepared to see the most Soul-stirring Screen Play

Written by Mr. M. G. DAVE
The Man, who gave you
"MOTHER INDIA"

SUPER PICTURES' Sensational hit

Kanya-Dan

Direction Mr. V. M. VYAS

Starring:
SHAMIM
ASHIK HUSSEIN
GULAM MD.
ZILLOO
JAMSHEDJI

NEXT SATURDAY AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA GIRGAUM

A SUDERSHAN PICTURES RELEASE.

WOMEN LOVE THIS PICTURE
MEN DARE NOT DISLIKE IT

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN

Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
16TH WEEK AT PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Matinee Show at 1 p.m. To-day & To-morrow

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

	New York, Aug 24
Previous closing	9.16
To-day's opening	9.16
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	9.19
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 184-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

	Liverpool, Aug 24
Previous closing	7.54
To-day's opening	closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 24

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered trade and local buying with absence of constructive news. Trading in October began at 9.16 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local buying but otherwise operations were colourless with October finally closing at 9.19.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

October (9.24/24) 9.17/16
December (9.24/23) 9.15/15
March (9.13/13) 9.04/04

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Aug 24

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 6/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee September (£31 1/2) closed
Lightning September (£29) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 11/16d value) closed
Forward October December (12 5/8d paid and value) closed

METALS.

Tin (£260 1/4 buyers; £260 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

DAILY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug 24

Fine White Java per cwt :—
Shipment September Rs. 8-11-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Ordinary Rs. 15-0-0 to 15-4-0
Large grain Rs. 15-5-0 to 16-2-0
Tone :—Steady.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay : August 24.

	To-day.	Total
Broach	550	36,400

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 24

Previous closing 4.02 3/4
To-day's opening 4.02 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 24

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 24

T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Aug 24

The following cable was received from London :—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 24

Spot (21 5/16d) closed
Forward (22 15/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 24

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 24

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/2 to 0-3 31/32) 0-3 1/2 to 0-3 31/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Aug 24

Apart from some enquiry for fixed interest bearing securities, the local Stock Exchange remained dull. Public utilities were steady and Cotton Mills remained quiet. Among Planting shares, however, there was some activity in lower priced rubber shares. Engineering Papers, and Sugars kept steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon 23rd to 12 noon 24th instant are :—

Midland Rubbers 4; Peninsular Plantations 3/1; Cochin State Power 7/10; Trichy Srirangam 5 1/2 per cent pref 107/8 small lot; S India Sugars 3/13/6 cd; Deccan Sugars 180; Rangoon Telephone 13/8; Bruntons 1/9; Mysore Chemicals 11/10; 11/12; Indian Steel Rolling Pref 9/2; do ordy 7/1; Mettur Industries 106 xd; 16/55.

Ban On Volunteer Organisations Clarified

INDIA GOVT.'S REPLY TO WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

"Drilling Of Military Nature And Wearing Of Uniforms Resembling Official Ones Are Unlawful"

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A Government Press 'communique' issued to-day says:—The Congress Working Committee have passed a resolution on what they call "the recent ordinance of the Governor-General relating to volunteers". In this resolution they state that they are not in a position to understand the real purpose underlying the Ordinance, that they consider it too widely and vaguely worded, and that they trust that it was not intended and will not be misused to suppress the lawful and peaceful work of the Congress volunteers (who are pledged to non-violence), or to interfere with their distinctive dress, drill, exercise and peaceful activities. The resolution concludes with a direction to Congress volunteers to continue their normal activities.

NO NEW ORDINANCE.

In order to remove any possible misapprehensions, the Government of India consider it desirable to restate the position, although in their opinion a study of the orders themselves, and of the communique of August 6th which explained their intention, leaves no room for doubt.

No new ordinance has been promulated. The orders were issued under the existing rules framed under the Defence of India Act, as passed by the Legislature. The orders are not directed against any particular association, nor are they intended to interfere with the lawul activities of any organisation.

IMITATING MILITARY METHODS.

They forbid certain easily recognisable forms of activity, namely, drilling of a military nature and the wearing of uniforms resembling military or official uniforms. In general terms these activities may be described as imitations of military methods. These methods are followed by the army and police for a definite object. That object is the use or display of disciplined force. Those who imitate military methods must be presumed to have similar objects in view.

No Government (as is recognised by the Congress Working Committee) can tolerate the growth of non-official organisations which have such objects in view. Equally no body of persons which has NOT such objects in view, can reasonably claim that such methods are necessary to its existence. This applies with even greater force to an organisation which is openly pledged to non-violence.

DRILL AND UNIFORMS.

Drilling of a military nature and the wearing of uniforms resembling military or official uniforms are no longer lawful activities. Any body of persons therefore, which desires to keep within the law and to lead a peaceful existence, must discard these activities. If it does so, it will not be affected by the orders issued.—A. P.

SIMLA:—In response to an appeal made by the Director-General of Supply in June to all private individuals to present or sell to Government revolvers, prismatic binoculars or compasses in their possession, the Department of supply received, upto August 10, one hunddred and thirty Binoculars, 44 Prismatic compasses and 33 revolvers as free gifts.—A. P.

Proposed Starting Of Vishnu Digamber University

Announcement Made At Convocation Of Gandharva M. V. Mandal

"Anand the greatest and noblest thing which the Yogis enjoy when eternally lost in contemplation, and see Brahmo, we enjoy that bliss in Music", said Mr. K. M. Munshi while presiding over the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal convocation, held at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Saturday evening.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar, General Secretary of G. M. V. Mandal, in the course of his speech stated that the late Pt. Vishnu Digamber Paluskar breathed his last nine years ago, causing a tremendous void in the Music world. After his death the centre of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was removed to Panchavati, from Bombay.

A conference was held at Ahmedabad and the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal was brought into being to conduct examinations all over India on the lines of the Trinity College of London, and to confer diplomas. To-day's convocation of degrees was in accordance with the practice followed till now since the year 1931.

Lastly he expressed the desire to start a Vishnu Digamber University of Music, for spreading the study of music and perpetuating the memory of one who devoted all his life for the promotion of this celestial art. He expressed his great pleasure that Mr. Kanyalal Munshi had agreed to become the first Chancellor of the Vishnu Digamber University when it was ushered in.

A HEALTHY CHANGE

Mr. K. M. Munshi, paid tributes to Prof. B. R. Deodhar for carrying on in an organised and systematic way the musical institution started by the late Pt. Vishnu Digamber Paluskar. A healthy change had come over India in all the Arts of India, especially Music. Some ten years ago the condition of Art and Music was so miserable that they would think it below their dignity to hear the music of singing girls. A new outlook had come over them. He expressed his greatest pleasure in seizing this opportunity to be the first Chancellor. The Institution which Prof. Deodhar would be carrying on in terms of an All-India Academy of Music, with branches all over India and thus give a new status to the country. The University of Indian Music which will thus be started will have till a revolutionary fit came over the University to struggle very hard to occupy its due place and meet with due recognition. A brilliant future lay before India when Music would soon find its home, its place and perfection.

The president then conferred degrees and diplomas to the successful candidates.

Later Damodar Das, All-India Treasurer, Bengal Music Conference, also spoke.

PROF. MAHMOUD BEG ON "SPIRITS AND SPIRITUALISM"

"Spirits and Spiritualism" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Prof. Mahmoud Beg, under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India on Saturday.

After classifying spirits into those of the dead, evil spirits and light spirits, the speaker said that spirits had appearance and could speak and move.

One of the most important ways of spiritual power, he said, was spiritual advice. Spiritual blessings meant purification of one's sins by a spirit, and it could take place through a medium, who had to suffer instead.

Any one who had strong will power could also command spiritual power but such persons were very rare.

Speaking on the theory of reincarnation, he said that he could neither accept it nor reject it as untrue. The belief in reincarnation had not been proved as yet.

"FOLLOW GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME"

Advice To South Indian Ladies

(From A Correspondent)

"The constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi will bring to the nation solidarity and development. It is therefore the duty of every woman to learn Hindi, ply the Charkha, wear Khadi and encourage Swadeshi." Thus observed Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, President, Mysore Congress, addressing a largely attended meeting of South Indian ladies, Bombay, under the auspices of the South Indian Association.

Srimathi Rajalakshmi Raghavan, Secretary of the Association, welcoming the distinguished guests, stated that the Association was doing its best to give effect to the constructive programme. It conducted Hindi classes for the Wardha Examination. It had a Charkha class. Its members encouraged Khaddar to some extent. Besides, it conducted activities for the educational and cultural uplift of women. It had English classes. It taught embroidery and tailoring. It organised Tamil and English dramas and 'Kolattam' (garba dance) festivals for girls. Lady artistes (amateur members) were encouraged to give music performances during 'Navarathri'. In these and other ways, the Secretary said, the Association was doing its best for the uplift of South Indian women in Bombay.

Srimathi Lakshmi Sivarama Krishnan presided.

The annual meeting was subsequently held at which the following office-bearers were elected :—

President : Srimathi Lakshmi Sivarama Krishnan; Vice-Presidents : Srimathis Gomathi S. S. Krishnan and Chellammal K. S. R. Iyer; Hon. Secretary : Srimathi Rajalakshmi Raghavan; Members : Srimathis Rukmani N. N. Iyer, Gnanambal T. M. S. Iyer, Kamakshi Rajagopala Iyer, Seethammal N. N. Iyengar, Seethammal S. S. Iyer and Sarojamma N. S. Gubbi.

The annual report for 1939-40 showed satisfactory activities in various directions. The function ended with a social.

RAILWAY LINES FLOODED

Traffic Suspended On B. N. R.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Owing to floods the running of all trains between Bilaspur and Bilha (the next station in the Raipur direction), on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is suspended.

The booking of all traffic beyond Bilaspur (in the Nagpur direction) and beyond Bilha (in the Calcutta direction) by the direct route is stopped.

The two Up and one Down Bombay Mail trains, leaving Howrah and Bombay on August 24, are running by the route via Bilaspur, Katni and Bhusawal. These trains leaving Howrah and Bombay to-day will probably run through by the usual route.—A. P.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL TRAINS

Diversion Of Route Via Katni And Bilaspur

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The G.I.P. Railway authorities in Bombay inform the press:

Owing to breach on the B. N. Railway between Raipur and Bilaspur, the Bombay-Calcutta mail trains via Nagpur are being diverted via Katni and Bilaspur. Through communication is expected to be restored on or about the 26th instant.—A. P.

What's On The Air

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Yamuna Sane. 5-20 Bhajan Lal. 5-30 Asad Ali Khan. 5-50 Afzal Husain. 6-25 Geets. 6-45 Listeners' Letters. 7 Faiyaz Mohammad. 7-15 Zohra Jan. 7-35 Vilayat Khan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Gangu Bai. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Asad Ali Khan. 10-20 Zohra Jan. 10-30 Persian music.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati 7-50 Rangbhari Duniya. 8-15 Dil ki awaz. 8-30 A.R.P. Talk. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A newsplay. 9-15 Kumar Gandharv. 9-35 The Air Sextet. 9-45 Azmat Bai. 10-30 Saraswati Mane. 11 Shiv Dayal Batish. 11-20 Recitations of devotional songs. 11-30 Sitar and flute. 11-40 Kannada song. 11-50 Three ghazals. 12 noon Susheela Tembe. 12-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-35 Azmat Bai. 12-50 Amrit. 1 Suresh Babu. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 2-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Kumar Gandharv. 5-20 Khamaj on the sitar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Rasool Khan. 5-45 Biniwale. 5-50 Purushottam. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Saraswati Mane. 6-30 Sawan Aye. 2. 6-45 Shiv Dayal Batish. 7 Gujarati garbas. 7-15 Suresh Babu. 7-40 Azmat Bai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 An introduction. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Popular tunes. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Kumar Gandharv. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Vichitra Veena. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Dhumuha. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Jatadhar Pyne. 7-30 Satya Chowdhuri. 7-40 Parul Sen. 8 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-30 Orchestra. 9 Background to the news 10 Romantic life of George Sands.

"THAT EVENING IN BRINDABAN".

A few decades ago, lived the great Akbar King, renowned as much as a Monarch as a great lover of music. He would mingle with the lowliest to feed his fancy. In this feature which depicts the events of an evening in Brindaban, he spent a delirious night in the company of great poets and musicians, hiding his identity and revealing it only at dawn as a mark of his heartfelt appreciation.

For 45 minutes to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 p.m. listeners of the Bombay Station will have an opportunity of hearing what sent the Emperor into such transports of rapture. Tune in to 61.48 metres only.

POPULAR PIANIST ON AIR

Composer of wide renown in England and America, Colin Taylor, who is in India to conduct examinations for Royal Schools of Music, London, will give a 15-minute recital of his own compositions from the Bombay Station to-day (Sunday) at 10 p.m. on 244 metres only.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR INDIAN TROOPS

The last of a series of entertainments for Indian troops, came off at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Friday evening.

For more than a week now the Committee for entertainment of Indian troops has been working with such vigour that there is not a single Indian soldier garrisoned in Bombay or passing through Bombay, who has not been present at one of their afternoon variety shows or received the usual gift of cigarettes and sweets.

The Committee has no immediate programme of entertainment but they are ready at short notice, to make all arrangements for entertaining as many soldiers, as the army authorities require to be entertained.

The canteen at the docks is, however kept open and is being availed of by a large number of soldiers.

EPIDEMIC IN DEOGAD

Cleanliness Squad Started

(From Our Correspondent)

DEOGAD, Aug. 23.

An epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery has been raging at Kankavli or the past fortnight and a considerable number of people have fallen victims to it.

Though medical aid has been coming forth fairly adequately the Congress leaders in the District have decided that since such epidemics are mainly due to insanitary conditions, bad food and unclean clothing a Cleanliness Squad should be established under the leadership of Rao Saheb Patwardhan. After the decision, however Mr. Patwardhan was arrested and the work has now been entrusted entirely to local workers.

The Squad has carried out cleanliness campaign in a number of villages in the vicinity.

The Squad includes a number of khaddar workers, students, and professional men. Mr. Lingappa Uchale, president of the Deogad Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Sadanad Kulkarni, Secretary Mr. Baburao Uchale and other prominent Congressmen here have been taking active part in the programme of the Squad.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT ON BELAPUR ROAD

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 23.

A tragic accident occurred here on Belapur Road where repair works are being carried on. While about 15 to 20 labourers were working a hand roller of one of the coolies, Bama Hasu, bumped against a stone and fell down and as he was nearest the roller it came crushing on his body and stopped but the weight of the roller was enough to break some of his ribs and spinal bones. He was removed to the Thana Civil Hospital where he expired.

"Navakal" Editor's Wife Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shrimati Saraswatibai, wife of Mr. Khadilkar, Editor, "Nava Kal", died after a short illness in the early hours of this morning.

She was for many years connected with the Hind Mahila Samaj and used to take a keen part in Congress activities. She died at the early age of thirty.

SWADESHI MILL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA: August 23.

The annual general meeting of the men-workers in the Thrason Department of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills was held in the Jamshet Tata Welfare Hall under the presidency of Mr. N. T. Joshi. About 150 members were present.

At the outset Mr. M. M. Ghatge, General Secretary of the Society read the annual report of the Society. After this the meeting decided how the profit of over Rs. 600 obtained by the Society during the past year was to be spent.

After this the election of the new Managing Committee was gone through. There were ten candidates for five seats and the contest was keen and lively without being bitter.

The meeting terminated after disposal of some routine matter. The annual report shows that the Society is making excellent progress and is serving a very useful purpose in the life of mill workers here.

WOMEN WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA: August 23.

The annual general meeting of the Co-operative Credit Society of the women workers in the Rolling Department of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held in the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute Hall, when Miss P. David presided.

Miss P. Chadekar and Mr. H. R. Kolte, General Secretary of the Kurla Girni Kamgar Sangh, were present at the meeting by special invitation.

Miss David in a short speech explained the utility and significance of the co-operative movement after which the two special guests spoke on Organisation and Education.

After light refreshments and a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to a close.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: August 24.

The local market opened easy on the reports of a possible revival of Export subsidy for raw cotton from New York. The market was expected to open at Rs. 185 for Broach April/May but it opened at Rs. 184 and after advancing to Rs. 184/12 declined to Rs. 183/12 on scattered selling. At this level the market was steady for some time.

Later on market declined on renewed selling and the prices touched to Rs. 183. Then market improved on shorts covering and finally closed at Rs. 183/12.

Quotations were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs. 183/12
Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 164/0
Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 132/0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool 266 penny pts. at Exch 1/6

Broach A/M below New York 175 cent pts. at Exch 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: August 23.

			Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	J/A		180	173	173
Broach	A/M		190	185 1/2	185 3/4
Oomra	D/J		169	165 1/4	165 1/2
Bengal	D/J		135	132 1/2	133

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York: August 23.

	Corresponding. Season to-date.	This Season.	Week.	1938-39.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	342	125	583	203
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	298	93	323	91
Exports from U S Ports	41	6	180	56
Of which to Japan	3	—	23	12
Of which to China	—	—	1	—
Of which to Great Britain	27	3	43	15
Of which to Germany	—	—	27	—
Stocks at U S Ports	—	2,518 —	+	2.078
Stock at U S Interior towns	—	1,889 —	—	2,407
World's visible supply	—	—	—	6,683
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	4,897
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	476	131
Receipts at U S Ports	240	92	359	145

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: August 23.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 64 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 73 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£100 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 7/8
Victory Bonds	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of I., Australia and China	£ 6 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London register	£ 62
National Bank of India	£ 24 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: August 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	63
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 3/4
Amr Tel and Tel	160 1/2
Int Tel and Tel Debs 1952	27 3/4
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
New York Central R R	11 1/8
Great Northern Pfd	23
Chesapeake and Ohio	36 3/4
Union Pacific	84
Standard Brands	6
Australia 5 per cent 1955	47
United States Steel	51 3/8
Crucible Steel	28 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	20
General Motors	46
Socony	8 1/2
Standard Oil of N J	33 3/4
Consolidated Oil	6
Texas Corporation	35 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London: August 23.

Rozario Santa Fe not quoted.

Barletta Russo not quoted

South Australian 26/- quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: August 23.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03½; Madrid 37.70 sellers; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.65/17.75; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug 23

Wheat September	0	1	6
Groundnut February	4	2	0
Castorseed May	6	8	0
Cottonseed January	2	4	0
Silver 1st settlement	1	6	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	7	0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 23

Fine White Java per cwt:—

Shipment September Rs 8-10-0

Indian sugars ready:—

Ordinary Rs. 15 to 15-3-0

Large grain Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-2-0

Tone:—Steady

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: August 24.

The market presented an easier tone today owing to lack of buying incentive. Tata Deferreds, which closed yesterday at 1790, opened to-day at 1775 and fluctuated narrowly around that level quoting finally at 1772/8. Likewise the Ordinaries opened lower at 337 and were unchanged at the close. Prices of textile shares remained unchanged with Bombay Dyeings quoting at 870 while Indian Irons were somewhat easier at 25/10.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1790) 1775 1772/8 1776/4 1772/8

Tata Ordinaries (340) 337 336 337/8 336/8 337.

Tata Ordinary 337, Tata Deferred 1772/8, Indian Iron 25/10, Bombay Dyeing 870, Century 242/8, Central India 237/8, Kohinoor 311/4, Associated Cement 111 Bombay Burma 503/12, Scindia Steam 18/8, Tata Hydro 163/12, Reserve Bank 100/8, Imperial Bank F P 1470, Central Bank 35/4, Bank of India 134/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 89/10.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: August 24.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.02 3/4 at New York.

London Spot Silver prices were 1/16d up at 23 5/16d and forward quotation was also 1/16d up at 22 15/16d. The market was very quiet. There was little speculative buying.

New York Spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 3 5/t. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/3/6 and forward parity was Rs. 60/6/0. The local market was steady with a small business.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 0 0	63 12 0
Bhadrapad	Rs. 42 1 0	63 11 0
Sovereigns	Rs. 28 13 0	

LONDON SILVER

London: August 23.

Spot	23 5/16
Forward	22 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London: August 23.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: August 24.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 56/8/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 66/0/0

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: August 24.

B C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 24th February

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 24th February

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 24th Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 333 1/2

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/2 nom.

Bank's buying T T 76 1/2 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 75 3/4 nominal

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 23

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES:—

Honkong/London 1/3 1/32 24th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/3 31/32 24th inst.

New York/London 4.02 3/4 23rd inst.

London/Java 7.58/62 23rd inst.

London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 23rd inst.

London/Switzerland 17.65/75 23rd inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 23rd inst.

London/Japan 1/2 1/2 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0. 22nd inst.

Gold £8/8/0 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/4 22nd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 5/16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 22 7/8 22nd inst.

Silver London Forward 22 15/16 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 22nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent. 22nd inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent. 22nd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 23rd inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call to 3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: August 23.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—

3 per cent	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent	£ 91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	£100
4 per cent 1948/53	£104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£109
5 per cent 1942/47	£103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	£ 96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£ 73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£101
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£112

Moderate Crowd At Poona

PANNA PRINCE SPRINGS BIG SURPRISE

Treble Pool Of Rs. 18,885 Carried Forward Again

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
POONA, Aug 24

There was ideal racing weather at Poona on the Third Day of Summer Meeting when a moderate crowd turned up to enjoy the sport. A cool breeze and cloudy weather prevailed throughout the afternoon.

Exchanges were even for the day. The first four events saw the first favourites turning up like good horses, thus keeping the punters in merriment. But their merriment was short-lived as utter rout started from the fifth event onwards, outsiders springing to the front in regular succession.

Jockey Britt had his daily quota of a treble on Star of Baroda, Dilkush and Whyna. Patel too had his usual double on Star of Baroda and Dilkush.

The daily treble pool once again gave the slip to the optimistic punters, and swollen to Rs. 18,885, has been carried forward for the Monday Holiday Meeting.

One noteworthy feature of the afternoon was the brilliant way in which Hayat Mahomed, an apprentice jockey steered Panna Prince at top weight to victory in the Division II of Roxy Plate, incidentally paying a sensational dividend of Rs. 696.

AUSPICIOUS START

Proceedings for the day started quite auspiciously, Sheriff winning the opening event at evens price. Majnun Anwah's late challenge could only separate him from the winner by three quarters of a length. Four lengths behind finished Sir Sultan Chinoy's Bayhas.

The Chinchwad Plate Division II. was annexed by the first favourite Nassar though quoted at 4 to 1. Defeat was quite out of question as was evidenced by the consummate ease with which it won by three full lengths from its nearest vital Zahir, which too had a good following because of Britt, its jockey. An unfortunate accident occurred at the end of the fourth furlong, where Arjun, Sabhan Hamid and Faraj Allah collided over with one another and fell down. The jockeys were dislodged and Jones alone on Faraj Allah was not much injured. Cook and Vir Singh on the other two horses had to be removed in a stretcher.

The Patiala Plate Division I, saw the price board opening with evens on the Baroda Bracket. The race, as was expected by the punters, was literally at the mercy of the two Baroda candidates Blue Mantle with Burn up and Star of Baroda with Britt up. Britt however prevailed to win by three-fourths of a length from his stable mate Blue Mantle. Four lengths behind finished Pratap and The Duchess.

Patel and Britt scored the second of their double on Dilkush in the Division II of the Patiala Plate.

BREAKS BAD SPELL

Ali Khan who is not having much luck of late broke his bad spell by saddling Whyna, the winner in the Roxy Plate, Division I, brilliantly ridden by Britt. The Thysestes filly comes with good credentials from the South and the way in which it won this event assures one that he can pick up a race or two more here. Impetus was the first favourite, but it was at a disadvantage not to have had the services of Scanlon, its usual jockey. Gill, the substitute jockey could do nothing with it, to the utter disappointment of the public.

The punters who were hitherto enjoying the successes of the first favourites, had a series of shocks from then on.

A COME-BACK

Panna Prince, the Prince Galahad gelding, for more than two years out of form staged a come-back by winning the Roxy Plate Division II in a sensationally fluent manner. Hayat Mahomed the apprentice jockey had practically an arm-chair ride over the animal which won by two lengths and a half at top weight, paying a staggering dividend of Rs. 696. Silk Apron, Patel's nominee with Britt up, quite a new filly commanded the best backing but had to be satisfied with a minor berth.

Meekings steered Sir Robin quoted at 8 to 1, to victory in the Andover Plate, the minor places going to Dightena Valley and Gipsy Girl. The first favourite Golden Mantle with Britt up never showed up and was a bitter shock to the punters.

Dr. S. K. Pillay had the pleasure of saddling the winner Mad Hatter in the concluding event of the day. In a thrilling race, Rosen on Mad Hatter had to exert his best to gain the verdict by a neck from the fast finishing Valkyrian. Jadhav on Kolhapur's Dick Tapper occupied the third rank, three quarters of a length ahead of the unlucky Hassina.

The daily double paid Rs. 990, and the daily treble proved again a trouble, and has been carried forward to the next meeting, swollen to Rs. 18,885.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's SHERIFF 8-11 Laloo 1
Messrs. J. R. Kasparkhan and K. J. Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 8-5 K. B. Irani 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BAYHAS 9-0 H. H. Ahmed 3
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's HAZIM BEG 8-5 B. Narasaya 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 52-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 50 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. K. B. Pole's NASSAR 8-9 Evans 1
Mr. Diamond's ZAHIR 8-9 E. Britt 2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's RED CROSS 9-4 Brace 3
Mrs. J. Bhadrasen's GOLDEN STAR 9-7 Jabbar 4
Not run: Barki Beg 9-4, Wafi Hamid 9-0.
Won by 3 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 52secs.
Tote paid Rs. 51 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STAR OF BARODA 8-7 E. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BLUE MANTLE 9-0 T. Burn 2
Mrs. B. M. Goculdas's PRATAP 8-2 cd. 7-9 Shanker 3
Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-11 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 4 lengths, short head.
Time: 1min. 44-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 26 and Rs. 51 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DILKUSH 7-11 E. Britt 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 9-4 Meekings 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's KILCASH 8-4 Cook 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-2 Faizmahomed 4
Not run: Fancy Glen 9-2, Can Can 8-2.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 46-1/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 51 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ROXY PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. M. M. Salahuddin and G. M. Hassan Ali's WHYNA 8-4 Britt 1
Mr. O. Randall's VALENCIA 8-2 cd. 8-3 Cook 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8-7 Burn 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 8-13 Jadhav 4
Not run: Tregenna 9-2, Ramban 8-2, So That's That 8-12, Dr. Mary 8-2.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 40 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by Ali Khan.

THE ROXY PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 9-0 cd. 8-7 Hayad Khan 1
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk of Bhopal's SILK APRON 8-9 Britt 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's COLUMN TWO 8-12 Jones 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT 8-9 Evans 4
Not run: Black Magic 9-0, Abundantia 8-11, Right Bet 8-11.
Tote paid Rs. 696 for win; Rs. 135, Rs. 17 and Rs. 47 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE ANDOVER PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Andrew's SIR ROBIN 8-4 S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. A. Higgins's DIGHTENA VALLEY 9-0 Cook 2
Mrs. M. Clarke and Mr. G. McElligott's GIPSY GIRL 7-11 Brace ... 3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's TETROADO 8-11 J. O'Neale 4
Not run: Red Gold 7-11, Jewel 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 86 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 68 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE ANDOVER PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. L. Brooker's MAD HATTER 8-4 J Rosen 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's VALKYRIAN 8-9 M. Khan 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 8-11 V. R. Jadhav 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's HASSINA 8-4 W. T. Evans 4
Not run: Ben Braggie 8-11.
Tote paid Rs. 104 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

Cricket

HEPTULLA, HAKIM & RAIJI BOWL WELL

Bowlers were on top on Saturday, and in all three matches played on the Kennedy Sea Face Gymkhana Grounds some good performances with the ball were seen.

One keeps hearing regularly of M. N. Raiji's doings and this is the third successive week that he has been a successful member of the attack. On Saturday bowling against Hindu Gymkhana "A" he had the very satisfying figures, six for 27. Hakim of the Islam Gymkhana went one better than Raiji and dismissed six men of the Municipal Sports Club for a paltry 19. In the same match Nilkar of the Municipal Sports Club was brilliant, he conceded only 19 runs for 5 wickets, Chandrana who bowled with Nilkar was responsible for the other dismissals, allowing 23 runs. S. Heptulla, who turned out for the Bohra Cricketers against the Parsi Gymkhana was deadly with the ball. He returned five Parsi batsmen for only 10 runs, a great average. T. M. Dhondi bowling for the Parsis also did well he had against his name five for 20.

RESULTS

BOHRA CRICKETERS—110 (H. A. Bhatri 28; S. Heptulla 20; Dhondi 5 for 20; Mistri 2 for 12)

PARSI GYMKHANA—63 for 5 (H. E. Mistri 21; S. Heptulla 5 for 10).

ISLAM GYMKHANA—83 (M. Khairaz 28; Nilkar 5 for 19; Chandrana 5 for 23.)

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB—69 (G. H. Chandrana 13; Hakim 6 for 19, A. Khairaz 2 for 10, K. C. Ibrahim 1 for 5.)

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"—94 (R. S. Mahajan 31; K. V. Save 22; M. N. Raiji 6 for 27, N. Ved 2 for 4.)

FORT VIJAY C. C.—111 for eight (T. C. Udeshi 21; K. M. Bhatia 4 for 24, A. N. Gokhale 2 for 22).

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

Thrilling Encounter At Cooperage

Delhi And R. A. Draw: Mohan Bagan Meet B. E. S. T. To-day

Packed stands saw a thrilling encounter in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament on Saturday when the Delhi Football Association XI drew with the Heavy Battery R. A., the teams sharing two goals. The visitors took the lead in the twenty-fifth minute of the first-half and lost this advantage soon after interval. The decider was not scored.

Both defences covered themselves with glory, particularly the goalkeepers. Considering the Gunners had to play a substitute goalkeeper, Drynan failing to turn up, it was very creditable on the newcomers part. He was better than Drynan most people said. Usman Jan, who was goalie for Delhi, was a safe man and his work in goal was stylish and sound.

Delhi had the better of the exchanges in the early half and should have crossed over with a bigger lead than one-love. The second spell saw the R. A. rally, draw level and strive hard for a decision.

Delhi should get rid of one man. He is Mirza, the centre-half. He is slow and timid to tackle. He hangs on to the ball instead of passing.

DELHI IMPRESS

After the Gunners had lodged a raid, Delhi crossed over and the goalkeeper's fine interception of a pass from Habib kept Delhi from taking an early lead. A sitter each way was missed by Masood of Delhi and Philip, the inside left of the Battery.

Roshan of Delhi in the eighth minute, following a clever movement got through, but the R. A. goalie rushed out and managed to hinder the raider in his effort to score, the shot going wide. The same player might have opened Delhi's score immediately after, but for a piece of splendid goalkeeping by the Battery custodian.

At the other end had Riseborough got his head to a nice pass right in front of the goal. Delhi would have been a goal in arrears. The stands shortly after saw Delhi's centre-forward throw away another good scoring chance. Delhi now were playing the better game.

Usman Jan who was tested twice by the Battery forwards proved that he was a capable goalkeeper and a worthy captain. Delhi were awarded in the 25th minute when Habib, broke away on the right, centred correctly, Nawab got the ball gave it to Masood who beat goalkeeper with a clever shot, Delhi had the upper hand till the close of the first half.

GUNNERS EQUALISE

Delhi tested Drynan in the very first minute after the interval. However, two minutes later Philip put the Battery on terms with a spectacular long shot that had Usman Jan guessing. Philip's shot was a beauty, he banged in the ball from 35 yards out and got it nicely into the corner of the net. The upright saved Delhi in the fourth minute, when the outside right, Copley, with the Delhi goalkeeper on the ground before him, hit the goal-post with a nice shot.

Delhi fought to regain their lead and had the Battery in difficulties. They failed to use three corners to any purpose. Another two corners were wasted by Delhi.

Ten minutes before the close heavy rain marred the game, which up to this had been fast and packed with incident. With five minutes more to go Fayyaz Mirza held up a promising raid.

Both sides were straining every nerve to get the decider and the defences at each end had a busy and difficult time. Another goal was not scored and the game closed with tally one all.

Extra time was not played as the field was swamped and the heavy clouds had made visibility very poor.

The teams were:—

DELHI FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION XI:—Usman Jan; Kaul and Fayyaz Mirza; Majeed Mirza, Mirza, and Suale Din; Habib, Roshan, Masood, Nawab and Hamid.

HEAVY BATTERY:—Substitute; Lord and Rush; Higgins, Perry and Hutchinson; Copley, Crehen, Riseborough, Philip and Burges.

To-day's Game

Cooperage—5-45 p.m.—Mohan Bagan vs. B. E. S. T.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

MONDAY'S FIXTURES

The following matches in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, on Monday:—

4-40 p.m. St. Xavier's College "A" vs. Caltex S. C

5-40 p.m. W. I. A. A. Staff vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway.

DAS CUP TOURNAMENT, SUNDAY'S MATCHES

The following matches in the Dr. Das Cup Tournament will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, on Sunday (to-day).

4-40 p.m. St. Francis S. C. vs. M. T. E. Art, Apprentices.

5-40 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. United Young Friends.

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149 KHAKSARS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LAHORE, August 24.

One hundred and forty-nine Khaksars out of 159, who were arrested following the alleged assault by the Khaksars on the police on March 19, were committed to-day to the Sessions by Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate, for trial on charges of murder and rioting. Of the remaining ten accused, nine were discharged and one is absconding.

It will be recalled that on March 19, over 300 Khaksars marched in a procession to defy the Punjab Government's order prohibiting drills of a military nature. Mr. D. Gainsford, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore and Mr. Beaty, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who tried to stop them were assaulted. They received serious injuries, to which Mr. Beaty succumbed in hospital. Two constables were also killed on the spot.

The police resorted to firing in which about 30 Khaksars were killed, and a few others received injuries. The police firing formed the subject of a Judicial Enquiry, presided over by Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

BAN AGAINST JAIL VISITS

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The U. P. Government have issued orders placing ban on entry of certain members of the Provincial Legislature into jails, as non-official visitors.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT OF PLAYERS AND SPECTATORS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

A very ugly incident occurred on the Cooperage Football Ground a few days ago. Dissatisfied with a decision of the referee, some of the players of the Young Goans held up their game with the Welch Regiment for a while in the Rovers Cup. Others invited their supporters in the stand to invade the ground and make play impossible, unless the decision was reversed by the official concerned. There were free fights in the arena and the match had to be abandoned. The W.I.F.A. Committee had to take a serious view of the situation, and it is no wonder that they took drastic measures against the culprits.

SIMILAR INCIDENT

A short while ago a somewhat similar incident had occurred at the same place. The teams engaged in the battle were the Caltex and South Kanara. The supporters of the latter team took the law into their own hands and interfered with the play, when a decision went against their favourites. The W. I. F. A. Committee, in this instance, had to order a replay because the referee had made a technical error, in that he had allowed the penalty kick to be taken by the Caltex before the ground was cleared of the spectators and the penalty area of the defending players. Apparently, this reversal of the referee's decision was taken by the uneducated public as an inducement to upset unfavourable awards.

GOANS DISILLUSIONED

The Goans are now disillusioned and with them, I hope, the rest of the Cooperage-goers. I am glad the W.I.F.A. has taken stringent measures against the offending team and players. Some members of the unruly crowd also, I understand, have come to grief at the instance of the Police. Three years' suspension of the team and the delinquent players is by no means a savage sentence. They invited it and got what they fully deserved. The general public cannot have any sympathy with teams and players who offend against the spirit of the game.

"OBEY THE WHISTLE"

I have repeated almost 'ad nauseam' in these columns that our players must always obey the whistle and maintain strict discipline on and off the field—no matter how partial or wrong the referee's decision may be. Therein lies the true spirit of sportsmanship. The Young Goans would have risen in the estimation of the public and received all sympathy from them, if they had lost the match through partial or inefficient refereeing. I was not an eye-witness to the above context. But all reports go to show that the referee's decision in this case was right. However that may be, to question or dispute it on the field was the height of impropriety, as every sportsman knows or should know.

MEDDLESOME SPECTATORS

The Goans went further. Some of them invited their supporters to invade the ground and stop the progress of the game. There cannot be a worse piece of misconduct for a sportsman. Those who invaded the ground make themselves equally liable to blame. The spectators are allowed to enter the enclosure to enjoy the displays and even to encourage their favourites. But they have no right to interfere with the play. By their imprudent meddlesomeness the supporters of the Young Goans have deprived their favourite team of all chances of play during the next three years. Somehow or other the Goans had come to believe that their popularity would save them from all punishment. Now they know that they cannot take any liberty with sportsmanship with impudence. It is a lesson for all.

COMMUNAL FEVER

It will be seen from the above that the two teams involved in these sorry episodes were communally formed. There have been worse cases of partial and inefficient refereeing. But never before was the soil of the Cooperage was besmirched with such unsporting behaviour on the part of the crowd. Greater teams have played and lost through the faults of the referee. Sympathies have been heaped on the losers for their misfortune. But nobody thought of taking the law into their own hands. The communal turn in the game has changed the mentality of the public. The excitement generated by the contests now raise communal fever.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS

If the present process of the communalisation of the game is allowed to continue, I am afraid the scenes enacted in the maidans of Calcutta at present will not take long to make their appearance on the Cooperage and other theatres of Soccer. We may then have the Government and the Police Chief dictating terms to the rules of Soccer for peaceful management of the game! I may be pardoned for seeing these nightmares. The recent happenings in Calcutta—now fortunately buried in the past, I hope, forever—have made me apprehensive of the future. It will be indeed gloomy unless we prevent its growth in time.

FUTILE ARGUMENT

It is futile to argue that unless we have a touch of communal colour in the composition of our teams we cannot rouse sufficient enthusiasm among the public. The lie was given direct the other day in Calcutta when two Indian teams met in the final of the I. F. A. Shield. Neither the Aryans nor the Mohun Bagah have any pretensions to communal favouritism. The Aryans, though apparently standing for the Aryan race, had actually Hindus, Muslims and Christians within its fold! The composition of the Mohun Bagan was immaterial as they do not boast of communal name.

Mr. Maneklal Harilal Vakil, has been enrolled as Counsel on the Original Side by the Judges of the Bombay High Court.

LATEST EXAMPLE

The meeting drew a record crowd and the gates produced over twenty thousand rupees for charitable purposes. The absence of racial or communal touch did not matter to the public. They thronged in their thousands to witness the battle between the two of the oldest rivals of Calcutta. I do not see any reason why this scene could not be transferred to Bombay in the near future. As long as our Indian teams remained weaklings and novices, the Indian public evinced no interest in them. Now that they are growing in strength, their popularity is gradually increasing. Therefore, I feel confident that the general mass appeal will grow in volume and intensity as much as it is in Calcutta at no distant date.

FAITH IN IDEAL

We need faith and hope to realise our dream. During the last few years the W.I.F.A. and the I.F.L. have made praiseworthy efforts to popularise the game among Indians in Bombay and as a result of their joint efforts the game has taken tremendous strides. Our teams are putting up commendable shows against picked sides from up-country. Who can say that in a few years' time—perhaps much sooner than many people imagine—our teams will not hold their own against up-country invaders? Once that stage comes the sporting public of Bombay will flock in their thousands to the Cooperage to witness the battles between our local giants. Consequently I advise patience to all those who plumb for communal sport. The millennium will not be far distant if we have a living faith in our ideal—and that is the promotion of sport in its greatest colours.

ART NOT ON THE HORIZON

(Continued From Page 10)

ments of foreign influences on the art of ancient India, made by some western pandits, ought to emulate Mr. Chaman Lal in investigating the influences of Indian art on Europe and to estimate the magnitude of the empire of Indian art and culture.

Jirnoddhar

England cannot view, with complacency, the destruction of churches which like other non-military structures have happened to be military objectives. The Central Council for the Care and Preservation of Churches has, in its last annual report, advocated the provision of employment to artists and architects especially during the war. Preservation of shrines—the monuments of art—should be an important item on the programmes of the archaeology and art societies.

In India temples, which are not claimed by the Archaeological Survey, are either lying in ruins or are used by worshippers having no artistic interest in them. "Jirnoddhar"—the repairs to or rebuilding of temples—has a religious but not artistic significance. Those who piously undertake it have frequently no scruples to destroy the murals and ornaments of temples and even to divest them of their artistic identity. Will the societies, which stand for the promotion of art and archaeology, initiate a movement to educate the people to preserve art of the temples? Will the Government prevent the perennial and permanent loss of art that the country sustains through the orthodox practice of Jirnoddhar?

Modern Ganpati

"Ganeshostava-premi" writing in the "Kesari" of August 9, has rightly drawn the attention of the people to some of the undesirable trends of "Ganeshostava". Modernisation of the costumes of the "Ganpati" is a rank anachronism which denies any artistic sense to its votaries. The religious festivals are also art festivals in India. Devotional music, dances and other arts which are integral parts of religious festivals have retained their traditional fervour, which should not be destroyed by converting the functions into exhibitions and entertainments.

Refereshing Note

The letter of Mr. B. K. Sharma in the "Bombay Chronicle" of August 17, suggesting the new traffic island near the C. P. Tank Road as a site for the statue of the late Shri Vithalbhai Patel, strikes a refreshing note, especially when Bombay selects inartistic corners, compounds of buildings and spots with massive backgrounds, as the sites of some of its statues. The traffic island indicated by him needs a decoration and has an additional claim on the statue since the Vithalbhai Patel Road also begins from it. The Memorial Committee, should not fail to consider the suggestion of Mr. Sharma.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 25/8/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Sis. Indu Tawney.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY The All India Children's Association

Janmashtami Celebrations At Vile Parle

Khar and Vile Parle Branches of the Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate Janmashtami together at the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, Vile Parle at 8-30 a.m. A nice programme of songs, recitations, stories, etc., has been arranged.

All-Bombay Workers' Meeting

A meeting of the workers of Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held on next Sunday, September 1, at "Gulistan", Khar, at 4-30 p. m. under the presidentship of Sjt. B. G. Kher.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Dada has come, Dada has come!"....

That is how Indu used to greet me on my return home.

Indu is a sweet child, hardly three years young. She had an occasion to come to Bombay with her parents. As they were my guests, I had a chance to make friendship with her.

Fond Of Playing

First she was a little shy; but when we spoke to each other and played together for some time, she became my great friend. Then, she would resent my leaving home even for going to office.

Indu was very fond of playing. Although I got tired, yet she would appeal and then force me to play with her. It was hard to refuse her or to persuade her to do anything else.

Very Intelligent

Those who think that children are less intelligent than we elders are, should see Indu for themselves. Supposing we were out for a walk and she had got tired of walking, she would make us carry her.

Well, that is not a big thing, I agree. Just listen further. As soon as one of us carried her, she would pretend that she was sleepy. Even if you got tired, how could you let a sleeping child walk?

And Patient Too

All the same, it was easy to know that she was not really sleeping. The experience of my carrying her a few times had taught me to find that out. When she was really asleep, she was a bit heavy to carry; when she only pretended that she was asleep, she was quite light!

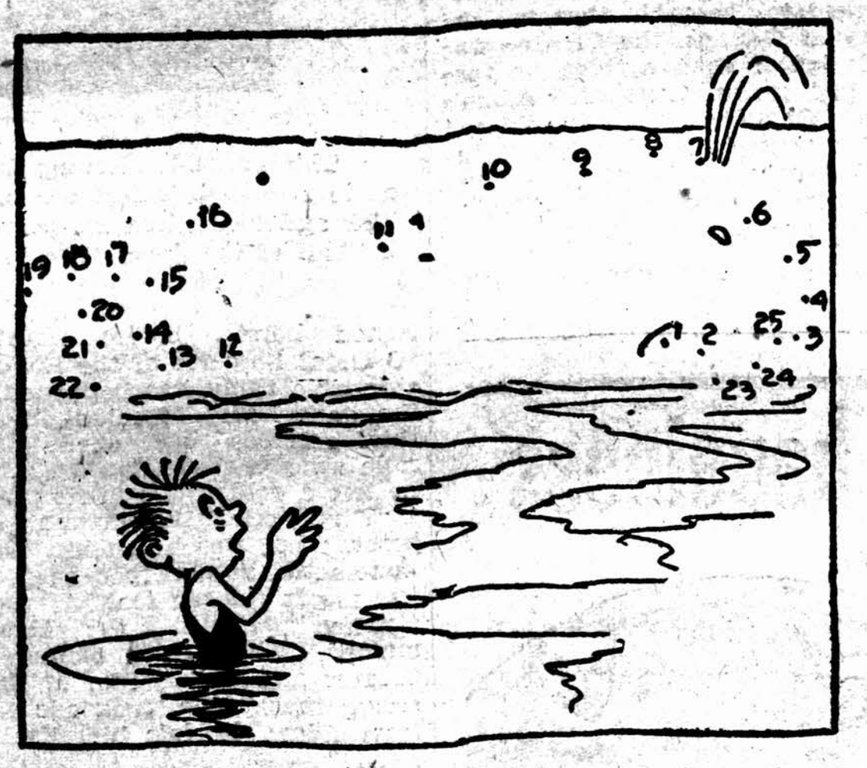
One evening while I was carrying her like that, our party was discussing whether she was asleep or not. She heard everything patiently and kept mum all the time. Only, when we arrived at our place and I put her on a cot, then she opened her eyes.

Charming Laughter

Now, that's what others called her tricks, but I called it her wisdom. Wonderful intelligence and marvellous patience this little girl seemed to have. And the most charming thing in her was her laughter: she would laugh and laugh, and make everyone laugh.

She has since returned to her place, and I assume she has forgotten me.... yet how can I ever forget her? May her laughter make the whole world happy and resound with peals of laughter, to remove as much of sorrow and worry as possible!

* * * *



Little Lagu is frightened at something he sees out on the water. If you would like to see where it is, take a pencil and join the numbered dots together, starting with dot number one and ending with dot number twenty-five.

Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held on Sunday, September 1, 1940 at 4-30 p. m. at "Gulistan" (Ground floor of "Aram Baug", Near Gayatri Mandir, 12th Road, off 7th Road), Khar. Presidents and Secretaries of the various local branches and workers also are requested to attend. Syt. B. G. Kher will preside.

Agenda

1. Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Admission of Associates.
3. Affiliation of Branches.
4. Reports of the various Branches. (The Secretaries are requested to send them in writing in advance).
5. Celebration of Our Annual Day (Birthdays of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) on Sunday, September 29.
6. Organising our Annual Trip (to Ambernath at the invitation of Syt. B. G. Kher) in November.
7. Holding our Annual Function (a concert of children) in January.
8. Progress of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper."
9. Fixing date and place for the next meeting.
10. Any other work with the permission of the President.

Sd. S. P. Desai,
General Secretary.

* * * *

"Hide And Seek."
(Photo by Vasant Phatak).

"An Innocent Smile That Radiate Happiness."
(Photo by R. M. Mistry)

Sis. Asha Menon.

President Lincoln's Riddle

"How many legs will a sheep have if you call the tail a leg?" asked President Lincoln of some friends one day.

"Five", they all answered

"You are mistaken", said Lincoln, "for calling a tail a leg don't make it one!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Contented Bachelor Critical Of Advantages Gained By Marriage

(By Regine)

Dear Regine: I am a bachelor of forty and completely fed up on designs of my friends and relatives who are always trying to palm off their girl friends and relations on me. They invite me to dinner and parties, dances and picnics and it is all so obvious that it makes me sick. I don't know why they can't leave me alone. I seem to get along okay . . . have plenty of fun . . . and all the feminine society I need or want. Marriage may be all right but I don't see why I should take on a liability and guarantee her security for the rest of her life. All around me I see men with their noses to the grindstone . . without half the freedom which is mine and getting old in harness. While I am taking railway and motor trips . . they are sending their children through college. While I have all the attractive young women to choose for companion, they are tied to one woman . . . and frequently a very unattractive one. So what's the advantages of marriage. I must have slipped up some place . . . because so far I can see only the disadvantages.—GENIAL MISANTHROPE.

* * * *

There is an ancient story, Misanthrope . . . which may help you to understand marriage a little better. The great Rabbi Gamaliel once brought the Scriptures of his nation to the Roman Emperor Hadrian. After a study of the Sacred Books, Hadrian remarked to the rabbi that in the story of Genesis, the Creator was little better than a thief, because he had stolen one of Adam's ribs. Gamaliel was bewildered and distraught . . . but his beautiful daughter said, "Let me answer the emperor and I will vindicate our holy writings!"

So on the next day she presented herself before Hadrian. "O Great Emperor of the Romans, a terrible thing has happened. In the dark hour of midnight, a thief entered our abode and stole away a silver flagon . . . but he left a golden one in its place."

"Why," cried the Roman emperor, "that was no robber, but a benefactor. Would that such a one might rob me too!"

"Then" smiled the Hebrew maiden, "why do you blame the Creator and accuse him of theft, seeing that, if he took one rib from Adam, he left him Eve instead?"

SINGLE MAN'S BLESSINGS DUBIOUS.

True, marriage takes some things away from a man. It takes from him the freedom. . . and privilege of being completely alone, except when he deliberately seeks society. It makes demands on his purse for other people and other things . . which he could spend in buying extra dressing gowns and newer gadgets for his car. It might take away from him nights and days spent in resorts trying to ward off monotony from boredom. It might make him concerned deeply about the future of his children, while he might, if unmarried, leave his belongings and his fortunes to servants or second cousins. It might rob him of the privileges of buying satin coats and laces for two faced women who would leave him flat if his fortunes ever waned.

But in the place of these dubious pleasures . . . marriage gives a man (as a rule) one woman who is concerned with him and him alone . . . who casts her lot with his and becomes one with him . . . thereby dispelling a little the painful loneliness that is every man's heritage. It gives him a home where he belongs, not because the furniture is his . . . but because the hearts within it beat with and for him. It gives him a woman who may take on a few pounds or a few gray hairs but with whom he has known intimacies and joys and sorrows which enrich and glorify existence. Marriage, like religion, is an experience no human being should be without. You must try it sometime.

(COPYRIGHT.)

INFANT'S CROCHETED SLEEPING GOWN

This adorable sleeping dress can be pinned up at the bottom so as to keep baby's feet warm. It is wide enough to allow baby to kick and kick. You can also make a matching sweater by leaving off half of the dress. The lacy stitch is simple but enticing to make.

Historical Memorial Day

MEMORIAL DAY, May 30, is memorable in history for many events aside from the American tradition. To test your knowledge of history for this day, see how many of the given historical dates you can associate correctly with the events of the past mentioned below. (Ten points for each statement completed correctly. Sixty to pass, seventy to eighty, good; eighty to one hundred, excellent.)

1. Stony Point on the Hudson was captured by the British on May 30th, ——. 2. Columbus sailed from San Lucar on his third voyage, May 30th, ——. 3. Peter Paul Rubens, the painter, died on May 30th, ——. 4. The first treaty of Paris (peace of Paris) after the abdication of Napoleon was signed on May 30th, ——. 5. Peter the Great, of Russia, was born in Moscow on May 30th, ——. 6. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill was signed by the President on May 30th, ——. 7. The American ship, "Silver Shell," successfully engaged a German submarine on May 30th, ——. 8. Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen on May 30th, ——. 9. The Confederates evacuated Corinth, Mississippi, on May 30th, ——. 10. The first American World War troops arrived in Italy on May 30th, ——.

Here are the dates; be sure you put them in the right places. 1431; 1498; 1640; 1672; 1779; 1814; 1854; 1862; 1917; 1918.

(For Solution See Page 31)

A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

LOVE—romance—all the happiness life holds in store for you depends on making yourself attractive—alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream—*Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent—removes excessive oiliness.*

D89-1

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Vacation For "Famous Americans"

By MURIEL NISSEN

In Pittsburgh, (U. S. A.) on Monday, June 10th, the Ethelbert Nevin 10 cent stamp was introduced to the public, ending the "Composers" section of the Famous Americans series, and marking the beginning period for this extremely popular postal pageant of illustrious Americans.

Ethelbert Nevin, whose list of beautiful compositions is led by "The Rosary", a favourite of music lovers everywhere, was born at Vineacre, near Pittsburgh, in 1862. He won attention first through his excellent piano playing in which he was highly proficient at the age of 10. He studied abroad for everal years and in 1887 settled in Boston where he was soon established as a concert pianist and music instructor. Nevin returned to Europe in 1892, remaining there for the next seven years. The influence of Southern Europe, especially Italy which held a strong appeal for him, is evident in many of his later compositions which reflect the dreamy, romantic atmosphere of the Latin countries. This is noted, for instance, in the "Day in Venice" and similar musical sketches.

In 1900 Nevin became a teacher in the music department of Yale University, the position he was holding a year later when a heart attack caused his death. The perfection of his melodies has placed Nevin's compositions high in the repertoire of both pianists and singers, as well as giving them an established place in the favour of listeners.

The release of the Famous American stamps will be resumed on September 5th, when the Artists set will be inaugurated by the first day sale of the Gilbert C. Stuart stamp at Narragansett, Rhode Island.

In the meantime, the Post Office Department will by no means remain idle. On the definitely scheduled list are the stamps to commemorate the advancement to statehood of Idaho and Wyoming. These adhesives made their appearance on the 3rd and 10th of July, respectively.

There are also plans for a special postage stamp commemorating the exploits of the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who explored the south-western part of U. S. A. four hundred years ago. The year 1940 is being observed as the Coronado Cuarto Centennial and many celebrations are taking place in the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. As many of these observances will occur during the month of August, it is possible that the new stamp will make its appearance this month

Costa Rica Airmail

Costa Rica has commemorated the recent opening of the International Airport at La Sabana with a set of even values, designed for airmail use. Values and colors are: 5 centimos green, 10c carmine, 25c. blue, 35c brown, 60c orange, 85c violet and 2.35 colons blue-green.

The design is a view of the main building at the airport, which was constructed during the administration of President Leon Cortes.

Fair Honoured By Iceland

...commorate the participation of Iceland in the New York World's Fair of 1940, the land of Leif Ericsson has overprinted the set of four stamps released for the 1939 Fair. The overprint is simply the date "1940".

For Flood Relief

A souvenir sheet has been issued by Hungary for the benefit of the flood relief fund. The sheet contains a single stamp with a face value of 20 fillers plus 1P, the design for which is a soldier rescuing a mother and children from the flood waters. The stamp is centered in the sheet, which also bears the Royal Hungarian Emblem and crown at the top, and a device representing waves at the bottom. An inscription in Hungarian "Az Arviz-sujpittakert", and the year "1940" complete the sheet.

Special Delivery Stamps

From Albania comes two new special delivery stamps bearing as their design a profile portrait of Italy's king, and the new Albanian coat-of-arms. Values and colours are: 25 qind purple and 50q. red and orange.

Castle Pictured

The current pictorial series of Bohemia and Moravia had been increased by the addition of a 50 haleru stamp in green picturing "Neuhaus" a castle in the Sudeten Mountains.

Pictorial Issue

Spanish Morocco has released a set of sixteen pictorial stamps for current postage use. Values and colours are: 1 centimo dark brown; 2c gray; 5c dark blue. 10c dark red; 15c olive-green; 20c purple; 25c gray-green; 30c light-green; 40c dark-green; 45c orange; 50c brown; 70c dark blue; 1 peseta blue and brown; 2.50p dark brown and green; 5p dark red and gray-brown; 10p light brown and dark green. The designs picture native scenery.

A special delivery stamp in red with a value of 25c has also been released.

Charity Item

Mozambique has with a value of 40 centavos printed in dark brown and black. The design is the "Mother and Children" picture used in the 1929 postal tax issue.

Iraq's New Issues

A change in the postage paper of the kingdom of Iraq will be made in the near future when a pictorial series replaces the portrait stamps of the late King Ghazi, being currently used.

King Ghazi was killed in an automobile accident in 1939 and was succeeded by four year old son, who succeeded to the throne as King Feisal 11.

Another proposed stamp set from Iraq is a commemorative issue to make the union of the Simplon-Orient-Taurus railway

line with the railroad system of Iraq at Baghdad.

Stamps For Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island, a tiny spot in the South Pacific Ocean, is soon to be raised to the dignity of a stamp-issuing country, according to a recent announcement heretofore ...ilia ... upon Australian stamps to serve its postage needs, but definite postage paper is now to be established.

The area of the island is only ten square miles and its total population less than 1,000. Many of its present inhabitants are descendants of the Bounty mutineers who settled on Pitcairn Island. In 1856, the British Government transferred some of the Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk Island.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures the Caves of Bellemar?
2. A vocational school is shown on what adhesive?
3. What triangular stamp features the rose, thistle and shamrock as its central design.
4. A Sambur Stag is pictured on what postage paper?
5. What stamp series carries the portrait of a post office clerk?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Temple of Minerva is shown on a 1902 stamp of Guatemala.
2. A stamp issued by the Italian Colonies in 1934 pictures the kick-off in a soccer game.
3. A 1919 stamp of Jamaica, B. W. I. presents the memorial monument to Admiral Rodney.
4. The vicuna is a small animal of the camel family, in the same group as the llama and alpaca. He is found geographically in the mountains of South America, and philatelically on a Bolivian stamp of 1939.
5. A field of maize is shown on a stamp of Mozambique issued in 1916.

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DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

LAXIL

A Pleasantly Flavoured LAXATIVE TABLET in chocolate Base For UNIVERSAL USE
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.
Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, Bombay 2.

TRY THIS NEW PILE TREATMENT

AT OUR EXPENSE!

Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating Piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.

FREE

Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be received of the agency of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.

Cable, Sole Distributors: GRATEFUL Mfg. Co., Karachi.

WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend other sufferers."

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

BHARATA NATYA

(Continued From Page 5)

spring etc., in the ease of Sringara (Erotic) Rasa. Anubhavas are external manifestations of emotions e.g., love glances, smiles etc. Sathwika Bhavas are prominent physical manifestation viz., passivity or languor, loss of active consciousness, horripilation, perspiration, loss of brightness of complexion, tremor, tears, and change of tone. 'Vyabhichari Bhavas' are minor emotions which are like waves in the ocean of the 'Sthayibhava.' They are three in number. They are satiety, languor, apprehensiveness, weariness, mental repose, deadning of faculties, exultation, depression, sternness, anxiety, tear, jealousy, anger, arrogance, memory, collapse, vasana, dream, sleep, wakefulness, spirits, stupor, prudence, evil, lence, agitation, disputation, dissimulation, mental pain, delirium, despair, impatience and indecision. The 'Sthayibhava' major and permanent and pervasive aesthetic mood, blends the various minor and accessory moods into a greater and intenser totality. This is called Angangibhava (inter-relation of secondary and primary emotions).

The Magic Circle Of Rasas

Thus Rasa is generated by the influence of many forces and is the grand Gangetic flood fed by many tributaries. It is a subjective aesthetic mood kindled in the reader or the hearer or the seer by his sharing in the depicted feelings because of the universal elements present in such delineation .Such unselfish absorption in an aesthetic mood enables the innate bliss of the soul to have unobstructed expression. There is then a breaking of the prison-bars (Avarana-bhanga) of innate bliss. This joy is described as rapturous terms as in almost which the 'Ananda' (Bliss) of the Atman is described by Indian metaphysicians. Viswanatha says in his 'Sahitya darpana' that it is a brother of Brahmananda ('Brahmananda sahodara').

Bharata says that the presiding deities of the eight Rasas are Vishnu, Pramatha, Yama, Rudra, Indra, Kala, Mahakala and Brahma; and that the colours of the Rasas are dark, white, dewlike, red, yellow, black, blue and golden. There are four 'Vrittis or styles of representation. 'Kaisiki Vritti' is said to be appropriate for the delineation of Sringara Rasa. 'Satwati Vritti' is appropriate for Veera Rasa. 'Arabhati Vritti' is appropriate for Raudra Rasa. 'Bheerati Vritti' is common to all the Rasas. Bhoja thinks that Sringara (Love) is the primary Rasa of which the other Rasas are derivatives and modifications. Viswanatha thinks that the primary Rasa is the Adhubuta Rasa. The highest emotions of the human heart are love and wonder. It is further stated that the four main mental states are 'Vipansion), 'Kshobha 'Vistara' (ex- and 'Vikshepa' (unsettlement) and that they lead to four sentiments viz., Sringara, Vira, Bheebatsa and Raudra which in their turn lead to Hasya, Adhbuta Bhayanaka and Karuna respectively.

It must be remembered that the Indian Aesthetics was a growing art and that the number of Rasas was increased and that newer aspects of some of the eight rasas were given an honoured place in the Rasa scheme. Shanti Rasa (Tranquillity) came into the scheme. Its 'Sthayibhava' was said to be 'Nirveda' (Dispassion.) In course of time Bhakti (Godward devotion) came in and was called by Rupa Goswami in his 'Ujjwala Nilamani' as the Madhurya Rasa or the Rasa Raja or the Ujjwala Rasa. He says that Krishna Rati (love of Krishna) is its Sthayi Bhava. One of the most vital Rasas is the Vira (Heroism). Even in former times in India Vira Rasa was extended beyond heroism in battle so as to include Dharma Vira (heroism of virtue) Dana Vira (heroism of munificence), Daya Vira (heroism of pity e.g., in Nagananda) as also Satya Vira (heroism of truth e.g., in Harischandra Nataka), Vidya Vira (heroism of knowledge), Tapo Vira (heroism of austerity), Yoga Vira (heroism of yoga), Kshama Vira (heroism of forgiveness), Ahimsa Vira (heroism of non-injury) etc. In modern times we could and should receive into the magic circle of Rasas patriotism (love of the motherland) and humanitarianism (love of humanity) as higher aspects of Love leading up to Bhakti (Love of God).

Guestures

I may add here that the above-said Vibhavas which intensify the Rasas are exhibited by four kinds of gestures (abhinayas) which are called Angika, Vachika, Aharya, and Sathwika. Of these Angika gestures are made by the head and other main limbs, by the neck and other supplementary limbs, and by glances and other accessory limbs. Vachika manifestations are made by sentences embodying and expressing Rasas. Aharya refers to the significant indications afforded by dress and decoration appropriately worn by the actors to signify the characters whose parts are played by them. Sathwika relates to the expression of deep-seated and powerful emotions by such external manifestations as tears. horripilation, etc.

I have thus far described Nritta and Nritya and Natya. But it is in Nataka (Drama) that we find the best exhibition of emotion because there the clash of characters and the inter-action of personalities bring about the intensification of aesthetic emotion. But each of these viz., Nritta, Nritya, Natya and Nataka has a grace and a glory all its own. Bharata has described them all and has also portrayed the essence of all arts—the Art of Music.

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING says Father Kruschen

'Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

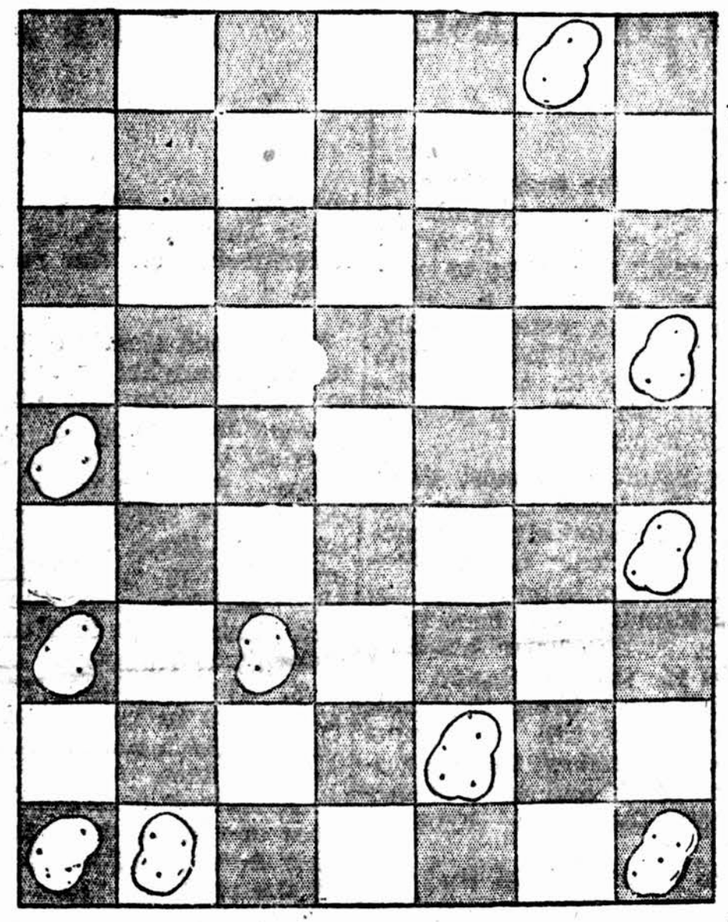
Paper to Money

IF you can solve this, you deserve to be rich. Make plain PAPER into MONEY, with only five intermediate changes, altering one letter at a time.

Three Feet, No Head

Three remarkable features are possessed by a yardstick. Although it has no head or tail, it has one foot at each end, and another one in the middle.

WHO WINS THE POTATO RACE?



CAN you win this potato race? Cross off one potato to start. Then, moving one square at a time in any direction, move two squares to another potato and cross it off. Go three squares for the third potato, four squares for the fourth potato and so on till you have moved ten squares to pick up the tenth potato. After you leave a potato square you must stay on the same color till the next potato is crossed off. That is to say, the first move made in capturing a spud may be in a vertical or horizontal direction, but the remaining moves must be diagonal. Needless to say, you cannot move twice into the same square, but you need not worry about that as there are more squares than are needed.

FIND THE HIDDEN EVENT

BY adding and subtracting the names of the objects pictured, working from left to right, the name of a memorable event will result.

Write the names of the objects in the boxes beneath each object, putting one letter in each box. Start at the upper left corner. When a minus sign appears before an object, cross out the letters of the minus object that correspond in the words that precede it. Letters are only to be crossed out once. Names of minus objects are not to be counted at all. Now underline the letters that have not been crossed out, and combine them.

Mary's Grocery Troubles

MARY, not over from Ireland very long, had a good job as cook, but found her mistress very hard to get along with, as she was both stingy and suspicious. One Monday Mary was unpacking a carton which had just been left by the smart young grocer, when her mistress appeared suddenly in the kitchen and snatched the grocery list out of her hand. The list was headed *Second Order* and read as follows:

Tomato Soup	$2.34
Salt	$1.23
Flour	$4.56
Lard	$2.34
Doggy Soap	$4.56
Milk	$0.12
Eggplant	$0.12
Tomatoes	$0.12
Shad Roe	$1.23
Scrubbing Brush	$3.45
Pepper	$5.67
Silver Polish	$0.12
Bread	$4.56
Anchovies	$0.12
Soy Sauce	$2.34

Mary's mistress read the list, growing angrier every minute.

"You are cheating me," she shouted. "Those prices don't agree with anything *I* ever knew about groceries!"

At this Mary broke down and confessed that the grocery list was a message in code. Can *you* solve it and see whether the story had a happy ending?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

What Are Prices Of the Watches?

A JEWELER had on display one platinum watch, one gold watch, one silver watch and a handsome chain with platinum and gold links. Asked the price of a watch and chain by a prospective customer, he repiied:

"If I put the chain on the platinum watch, that watch and chain will be worth $40 more than the other two watches. If I put the chain on the gold watch, the combination will be worth $20 more than twice the value of the silver watch. If I put the chain on the silver watch, the value of watch and chain will be one-fifth that of the platinum watch plus one-third that of the gold watch. Now figure out for yourself, whether this fine platinum watch is not worth the price I am asking. The lot is worth $400."

The customer was so impressed that he bought the platinum watch and chain. Can *you* figure out the price of the four separate items?

Poetic Pamela's Problem

IF we were in Pamela's place, we would eat our ice cream instead of pausing to compose a poem, but this is what Pamela is mumbling to herself:

"On working days my noonday meal
In crowded restaurants I eat,
Where I must stand, sandwich in hand,
Because there is no vacant seat.
*On ****** I have home-cooking,*
An easy chair, and room galore.
The only food that I buy then
*Is a ****** at the candy store."*

The two missing words in the above verse differ in their final letters and both words have the same pronounciation. Do you know what they are?

What's the Number?

WHEN a certain number is increased by three, and also diminished by three, the product of the sum and difference will be 55. Quickly! What is the number?

The Way To Hypnotise

(Continued From Page 4)

dominate the subject's objective consciousness, producing conation, a will or desire to act in accord with the suggestion received. The reasoning of the subject being dormant, he consequently acts according to the will of the operator, regardless of its nature. A sudden loud sound, or anything which will produce an intense external sensation, will arouse at once the complete objective consciousness of the subject, and the operator immediately loses control.

Wrong Belief

From the foregoing it will be concluded that complete harmony must exist between the operator and a subject, if hypnotic sleep is to be induced. If the subject will not desire to suppress the sense faculties and will keep active his state of objective consciousness by reasoning and thinking and permitting his own ideas and thoughts to dominate his mind instead of the suggestions of the operator, it is 'absolutely impossible' for him to be hypnotised, even by the world's greatest hypnotist!

The strongest mind and will of another cannot dominate the consciousness of a normal person. To you, your own will is a more intense desire, more forceful in its action than can be induced by the most powerful suggestions of another. If you will yourself not to lose objective consciousness, not to react to the suggestions of the hypnotist, it is impossible to succumb to hypnotism. However, if an individual is subject to nervous disorders, if he has a nervous deficiency, is weak mentally, and thus has a vacillating will, it is not difficult for a hypnotist to substitute his will and produce a state of hypnosis.

Fear of hypnosis is most times a contributing cause to a subject being easily hypnotically influenced. When one fears or imagines that another can hypnotise him, this fear inhibits his consciousness; that is, dominates his consciousness to the exclusion of other ideas. Sympathetically, they, themselves, will or compel themselves to follow the suggestion given them and consequently bring about their own hypnotic state.

But the popular belief that one can stealthily come upon another and exert an hypnotic influence without the other being aware of it, or being able to defend himself, is ridiculous. Such a conception is caused by false propaganda on the stage and motion-picture screen, and the result of sensational fraudulent demonstrations given publicly for entertainment purposes. It is my hope that these articles may refute the claims of charlatans who have cloaked the science of hypnotism with the superstitions of the dark ages.

Why flies and mosquitoes die instantly when you spray
FLIT
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Many other household insects and their eggs
Flit spray will not stain
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 3)

however, come only to look on rather than to buy, or to take refreshments on the roof gardens.

The second clearly defined quarter of Shanghai is the French concession through which runs Avenue Joffre, once a residential district, but now given over to shops. Here the White Russian exiles have settled down in large numbers. From the dress-making and millinery establishments of these Russians come the costumes and hats which find their way throughout the ports of the Far East. The Russians, also, have specialised in cakes and confectionery which are known throughout the East. Arriving as refugees, seeking a new home, Shanghai opened its doors to them and they have added much to the life of the city.

The third division of Shanghai is found in the Chinese population with Chapei and Nantao swarming with native sons and daughters.

Japanese Quarter

In this complex gathering of the peoples of the East and West, which a poet once said never would meet, the Japanese quarter of Hongkew holds an important place. The Japanese population of Shanghai is to be 70,000, and most of the buildings having been rebuilt since the conflict of arms are now reminiscent of Tokyo or Osaka. The members of this community are chiefly salaried men and their families, and they have not yet had time to devote themselves to cultural pursuits, although schools, hospitals, shrines and temples have been established.

In the shops can be seen the characteristic products of Japan, gay silks, rich embroideries, porcelains and lacquer.

Hongkew has become a shelter for the thousands of refugee Jews from Germany who have adapted themselves quickly to the swiftly flowing tide of Shanghai. Without loss of time they formed a community with rules and regulations of its own, finding places for themselves in the business, commercial and professional side of the city, and earning for Shanghai the renown of being the most hospitable, as well as the most cosmopolitan, city in the world.

Meals Of Every Nation

Since civilised man cannot live without cooks, Shanghai can boast of restaurants where the culinary art of every nation under the sun flourishes. Along Foochow Road at night, brilliant with blinking neon lights, the Chinese eating places do a roaring trade. The visitor may enjoy an elaborate meal made up of dishes prepared in the Peking or Canton manner, or from other parts of the country, since Chinese cooks know how to offer the most tempting viands, the table fairly groaning under the variety of the menu, from fish and fowl, to soup, vegetables and sweets. Those who like Mongolian cooking over a charcoal fire, the smoke rising up in a courtyard beneath the stars, may repeat this unusual experience in gastronomy.

The Russian restaurants have their own attractions in the way of entertainment and offer special dishes, and if the taste is for spaghetti, an Italian cook can be found just round the corner who will serve it as the Romans do. On the other hand, if something real American is desired, there are places where coffee and doughnuts, baked beans, or apple pie can be obtained, which makes the alien in Asia feel very much at home, making him think he is in some favourite haunt on Broadway in Los Angeles, of on a side street of New York.

The Japanese, too, have brought their own atmosphere with them when it comes to dining, and the quiet restrained style of Kyoto is seen in the interior of the restaurants, the plain carved wood, bamboo, and the sliding doors having designs suggesting the scenery of Hakone or the Inland Sea or the flowers of the four seasons, giving an air of cleanliness and simplicity. The guests may be seated at rustic tables, or prefer to kneel down before low tables on the matted floors.

In spite of the calls and cries of Shanghai streets, the noisy traffic, and clamour of the Chinese who congregate outside the cinema, or other public places, there is an occasional oasis of Japan, approached by gardens, where those who like Japanese fare may order sukiyaki or tempura, or may be given raw fish and sea-weed, lotus-roots, bamboo sprouts, and bean curd, with frequent sips of tea from little cups, all served in dainty blue and white porcelain dishes on a lacquered tray.

Night Life

Much has been written about the night-life of Shanghai with its cabarets and cafes where life flows on heedless of the morrow, and joy is unconfined. The best singers and musicians, the most attractive dancers find employment in this quarter, and those with entertaining capacity drift to Shanghai from all parts of Asia.

But life in Shanghai is not all frivolity. There is Siccawei Road, established by the French Jesuits long ago where Chinese youths, both boys and girls, are trained in handicrafts, and the Italian fathers help the sick and needy. Here is the meteorological observatory which foretells typhoons on the China coast

Shanghai is also a publishing center for books and magazines, and many newspapers compete in circulating the news. It has its symphony orchestra, and is becoming a new center of music in the Far East. The Russians have contributed not a little to the cultural activities of the city by their presentation of opera and productions of drama and ballet. There are worthy missionary enterprises, educational institutions, and learned societies in Shanghai which give solidity, although on the surface the inhabitants, both Chinese and foreign, seem to be playing with destiny, laughing at time and tide like the banana vendors on the Bund, whimsical rather than serious.

What, however, is most characteristic of Shanghai is that it is an astonishing pot-pourri of races, Jews and Gentiles, Brahmins and Hindus, the turbaned Indian policeman and Scotch soldiers in their kilts. As the stranger passes along through the crowds, it would not be surprising if he were to meet Babylonians, Macedonians and Hittities, —for the faces of all the world are to be seen in the passing show on Nanking Road.

VERRIER ELWIN

(Continued From Page 1)

and Hivale have set up in the heart of the Indian jungles, is unique in many ways. It contains, perhaps, the only leper home where there is no interference with the inmates' religion. The ten schools attempt to relate the old aboriginal culture to the needs of modern education, and the little mud huts of the Ashram are regarded by thousands of aboriginals as their own, and they look to Burrabhai and Chotabhai to help them in every difficulty. Above all no Christianity is preached there and the hocus pocus of a life hereafter are spared the primitives.

A Harrowing Tale

Although Elwin has worked much for the aborigines of India, he yet declares that there is much more to do. In an interview which he granted me the other day when he was at Bombay, he horrified me with details of the utter poverty of his people. The accounts he related of the terrific toll malaria and leprosy take are too staggering to believe of any country except India.

When he speaks of their desperate condition and poverty he brings the tears streaming down the listener's cheeks, and one feels very actutely that here is a man—and a white man at that too—who has a heart big enough to bear the sorrows and misery of the forgotten tribes of civilisation.

(Left) A typical Gond. (Right) Gonds prepare for a Saila Dance, which is generally indulged in for festival and exercise purposes.

Throughout her struggle for liberation India has had many an Englishman among its ranks fighting for justice and the freedom of 35 lakhs of subjugated people.... But, here is a man, another merciless fighter, who with the palm of friendship and the gospel of freedom goes about fighting for justice for 3,500,000 aborigines.... verily can I echo the tribute paid to him by a columnist of Bombay by endorsing:

"A man of magnetic personality with a charm of million dollars, who can capture for you the magic of lofty foliage, music and folk dance, who can also with the same tone bring tears to your eyes with soul searing accounts of the awful privations his primitive people have to suffer, Verrier Elwin, product of the twentieth century, scholar, author, traveller and anthropologist is a figure that comes out to us from the remote regions of India as a living monument of self-sacrifice.

"A white man who is loyal, staunch and true to the people whom he loves and who have learnt to love him."

Plea For A Federal Union Of Europe

multaneously protect the most obvious material interest of their own countries.

Thus, for example, there is every reason to hope that an opportunity of salvation similar to that lost in 1919, would not be missed again. I am thinking of an incident which was not noticed at the time:—In the last period of the war of 1914-18 the Governments of the Allies had finally achieved the formation of a certain number of inter-allied Committees and Councils entrusted with the direction and co-ordination of the principal problems of our countries: currency, industrial production, food etc. Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, all of high technical capacity, thus rendered services which perhaps even determined military successes. Unfortunately, immediately after the armistice Wilson withdrew, without consulting any one, the American members of all these bodies; perhaps Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando erred in not trying to keep alive those organizations even without American collaboration but no one ever accused these three men of attaching any importance whatever to the economic problems; besides,

(Continued from Page 2)

was it not thought at the time that the victory would suffice to heal all ills, to solve all problems?

This time the case is just the opposite: the French and the English have accepted the war for a terrible moral reason: because they have at last understood that they were threatened with enslavement; but no one, whether in France or in England, has the slightest illusions as to the economic advantages of victory, advantages which perhaps are believed in still many Germans, romantic and astute at one and the same time, but which are hidden, as is their habit, under a vague and high-flown name—"Lebensraum".

This time the Allies have not waited for the last phase of the war to come to an agreement among themselves. Such an agreement was reached after only four months of war and is being widened more and more, as witness the currency agreements described by M. Paul Reynaud to the French Senate at the end of 1939, Already Committees, more efficient even than those of 1917-18 have all but formed a sort of a Franco-English union in the economic sphere and this without exciting wonder from any one.

Reconstruction Of Europe

For the European union tomorrow, when peace is restored, such plans as one reads about, especially in the English press, leave one sceptical. One has to smile when one reads the controversy in letters to "The Times" in which even distinguished Greek scholars and novelists have taken part, to decide whether or not a renovated Germany can be admitted into the "federal union". Personally, were I asked what I hope for most for the birth of a new Europe, no longer in a state of anarchy but organised and obedient to a superior moral law, I would answer in all moderation: Let the Franco-English economic Committees of the War period continue and expand in time of peace.

It is thus that the new Europe can be created in spite of the sceptics and in spite of those who fear to have their selfish interests hurt. When I recall the period when I directed the foreign policy of Italy my conscience is clear, for I worked always for the prosperity and the grandeur of my country without ever forgetting that these coincide with European peace and union. One thing only I sometimes still regret and that is not to have immediately taken up certain secret proposals which Monsignor Seipel made to me for an Italo-Austrian customs union. Of course, the aims of this too diplomatic prelate were not mine: but it would have been much to set an example; others could have followed it ...

All that can be asked from the leaders of the Europe of to-morrow is to give to their peoples a frame: all peoples, even in totalitarian countries, are so tired of the artificial enthusiasms which are imposed upon them—for nationalism as for race, for Empires as autarkies,—that they themselves would quickly give the needed impetus to whatever starting-point for a union was offered them. Thanks to the people in whom a new ideal would have been aroused and thanks to the governments who would recognize it as the only possible way out of economic ruin, that union could quickly grow into an organized Europe, obedient to a higher international law, open on equal terms to all peoples living under a free form of government. This condition—of living in freedom would be neither a threat nor an arbitrary exclusiveness: governments which live on the slavery of their subjects and peoples who submit to such governments would not know how to form part of a free community, for the latter would not be sufficiently armed against the underhand plots of agitators in search of adventures. The sad history of the League of Nations, as it was directed in Geneva, proves that the great idea of the League was endangered and betrayed chiefly through the presence in its midst of States under dictators who had remained in it or had come into it with one aim only, to kill it.

The salvation of Europe can be found only through union and such a union can be real and fruitful only if made up exclusively of free peoples.

If, after the barren trials of the war of 1914-1918, and at the end of this present terrible experience through which we have been living since September 1939, this supreme towfold necessity should not be understood, then it would not be impossible that we should witness the speedy downfall of the little continent which has given such glory to the world, from the miracle of Athens to the 'pax' of Rome. Such endings have already been seen in history.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

MARY'S TROUBLES: The letters of the code message are indicated by the second figure in the prices of the grocery items, each figure giving the position of the letter in the item for which the price is given. Taken successively together and in order, they spell out the following message: "MARRY ME THURSDAY."

Hidden Event: Decoration Day.

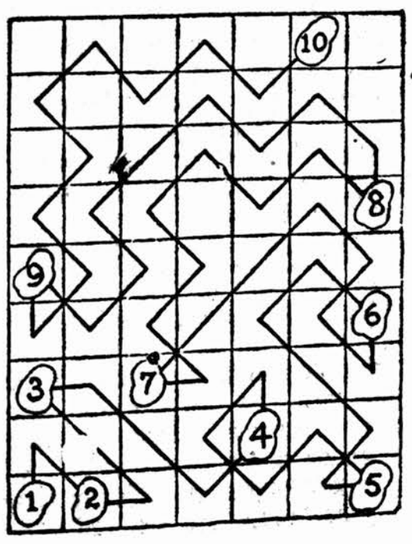
Poetic Pamela: Sunday, sundae.

Watches: Platinum watch, $200; gold watch, $120; silver watch, $60; chain, $20.

Historical Memorial Day: (1) 1779; (2) 1498; (3) 1640; (4) 1814; (5) 1672; (6) 1854; (7) 1917; (8) 1431; (9) 1862; (10) 1918.

The Number: Eight.

Paper to Money: PAPER; caper; capes; canes; cones; coney; MONEY.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A SCHOOL visitor said to the children: "If all the good people were white, and all the bad people black, what colour would you be?"

Some said white, some black, but one little maid said, very demurely: "Streaky!"

* * * *

IT was the opening day of the newly-erected church, and in the course of the many addresses the builder was called upon to say a few words. On reaching the platform, he said, very slowly:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am not feeling very comfortable up here. I should be more at home on the scaffold."

* * * *

THE conversation at the party was all about dieting.

"Yes," said a guest, "I've eaten beef all my life, and I'm as strong as an ox."

"That's strange," said his companion. "I've been eating nothing but fish for six months, and I can't swim a stroke."

* * * *

THE young man was hanging round the doorway of a chemist's shop in what seemed to the eye of Police-Constable X123 a very suspicious manner. He kept peeping in and then backing hurriedly away, and then approaching the doorway again.

"Look here," said the arm of the law, "what's the game? You've been hanging about here for half an hour, and I've got my eye on you."

The young man looked up at him, shyness and indignation struggling in his face.

"It's a'richt," said he. "We've got a new bairn at oor hoose, an' I'm jist watchin' till there's naebody in the shop, sae I can pop in an' buy a feedin' bottle."

* * * *

MRS. NEWED entered the dining-room and proudly placed the turkey on the table.

"There you are, my dear, my first turkey!" she exclaimed.

Mr. Newed gazed with admiration at the bird's shape.

"Wonderful, darling," he beamed, "and how beautifully you have stuffed it."

"Stuffed?" she echoed. "But, my dear, this one wasn't hollow."

BETTY had just returned from church and was asked how she liked the service.

"I didn't like it too much," she said. "It was too long. The bishop preached. I like the dean better than the bishop."

"Why do you like the dean better?" asked her mother.

"Well, the dean says, 'Finally,' and finishes; but the bishop says 'Lastly,' and he lasts!"

* * * *

RADIO and its general merits was the topic of conversation between several men.

"After listening to the radio for some years," said Smith, "my family has decided to have a little orchestra of its own. My wife is learning to play the banjo, Willie is learning to play the flute, Ernest rather fancies himself as a jazz drummer, and the two girls are learning the violin."

"And what are you learning?" asked Brown.

"I? Oh—I'm learning to bear it."

HE rushed up to the park-keeper in a state of great agitation.

"I say!" he shouted. "I've just lost five one-pound notes! I know I had them when I came into the park, but now they're no longer in my pocket!"

The park-keeper gave a contemptuous sniff.

"Is that so?" he said. "Well, it serves you right! You ought to 'ave read them notices at the entrance about bein' careful not to drop bits o' paper in the grounds!"

* * * *

MRS. NEWLYWED was feeling and looking very gloomy.

"What's the trouble, dear?" her friend inquired.

"Oh—my husband has been out all the evening and I haven't the faintest idea where he is."

"Oh, you shouldn't worry about that. You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know!"

THE tenderfoot, new on the ranch, thought he would show the boys that he was tougher than they imagined.

"Fetch me a broncho", he cried. "I'll show you how to ride 'em, cowboys".

They produced one of their best and the newcomer mounted it. In twelve seconds, after some remarkable gyrations, he was hurled to the ground.

"What happened"? asked one of the boys, as he picked up the tenderfoot.

"What happened? Why, she's a demon bucker. Didn't you see her?"

"Buck!" said the other. "Why, she just coughed."

* * * *

"HOW is your daughter getting on with her violin-playing?"

"Oh, she's making progress. We can tell when she's tuning now."

Our Humorist At Large

Old Jack: "Hoots, man! There's much to be thankful for. We might have taken first class tickets!"

"Lumme, you ain't 'arf been dreamin'. You was screaming and 'ollorin' for water something awful."

"'Ollorin' for water! Elimey! You ain't gimme none 'ave yer?"

"I'm doing a bit of shooting at the week-end. What do you think I ought to tip the keeper?"

"All depends where you hit him, old man."

Art In Ancient India

(Continued From Page 6)

rule for the design of the "kalasha." It should be made without hole or crack. In its making all miserliness should be avoided, since it is fashioned for the pleasure of the Devas." So too every other household utensil was looked upon as a future and potential vehicle for the pleasure of the gods!

The craftsman and artist gave full play to his genius in making different religious and domestic objects. Temple lamps and household lamps, too, were made with the holiest of motives. They were of infinite variety, the most characteristic being the standing lamps, in the form of a branching tree, each branch ending in a circular bowl for oil and wick. Some others were simple upright brass tubes supporting shallow bowls arranged for several wicks floating in oil. Very frequently the rod was surmounted by a bird usually a swan or a peacock.

Similar brass lamps were also suspended by chains from ceilings, and these chains were richly varied in design, and excellent in workmanship. Lamps in the Buddhist temples were often hollow, containing oil which continually refilled the small mouth containing the wick; some of these were also shaped like birds. The greatest variety of hanging as well as erect lamps were to be found in Nepal.

Another common form found in India is that of a standing woman, holding forth a shallow bowl for oil and wick. A beautiful form of lamp for burning camphor before an image consisted of a little bowl enclosed in the heart of a many-petalled lotus, so made as to open and close when required.

Household Articles

There were many beautiful forms of brass plates, cups ("lotas") and spoons, used generally for ceremonial purposes. However, apart from religious obligations, domestic brass and copper was the glory of a Hindu kitchen, and is so even now. Vessels of brass and copper were cleaned daily with mud and ash, and polished to a degree, that must be seen to be believed.

Silver jugs for feeding children with milk, with or without lids were to be found all over India. They were also used for the ceremonial ratification of gifts by pouring water, as well as for drinking purposes, the water being poured from the spout to the mouth without coming in contact with the lips. On all the domestic brass, copper, and silver vessels, however, no sort of raised ornamentation was possible, because of the daily scrubbing with mud and ash to which they were subjected, so the only appropriate decoration applied to such vessels took the form of incised design.

Jewellery, of course, has already been described in a previous article, and so what remains to be described are the trays and the sputums. Trays of brass, silver and gold, or sometimes made of all three metals were proudly displayed with offerings of flowers, fruits and betel-leaf made to honoured guests, or were placed on the altars of the house-hold deities. These trays were mostly engraved. The old Sigiri paintings represent a procession of court ladies attended by maidens bearing trays full of flowers. Indeed these gay processions are to be seen even now on wedding days and on religious festival days.

The sputums were mostly of brass formed into elaborate shapes, but not ornamented with any designs, lest they be difficult of cleaning. These were kept at the feet of the guests—and one must bear in mind the dictates of oriental hospitality—to realize the honour paid to them who after chewing betel-leaf and nut spat the red saliva into the sputums. Thus they answered a specific need of the community, and are still to be found in Muslim as well as in Hindu homes.

It would not be out of place here to mention that the use of this useful vessel, the sputum, should again be revived among all communities where the pan-chewing habit is in vogue, to ensure perfect cleanliness at home and at all public places!

Patriotic China plies the Charka.

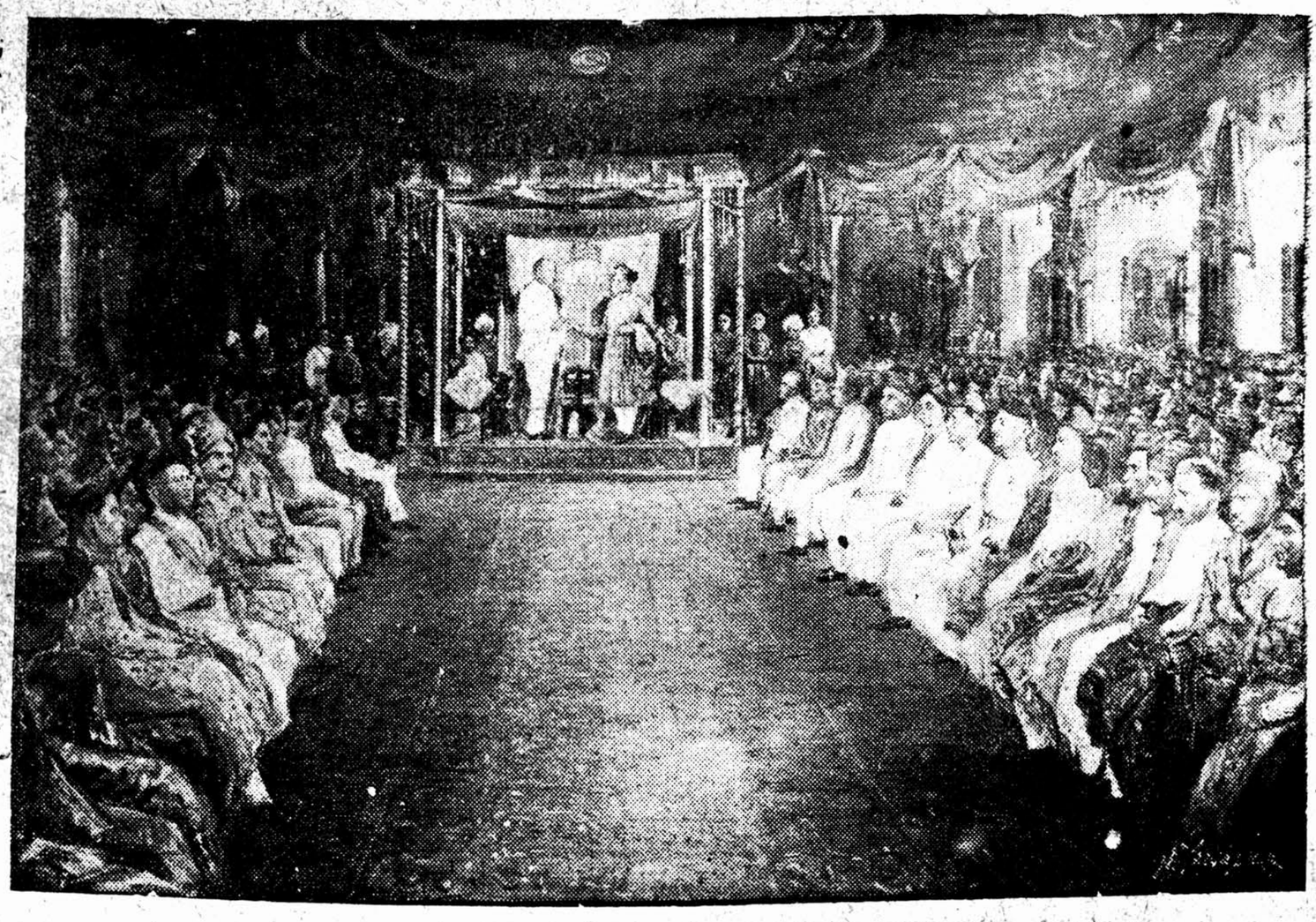
(Courtesy: "China at War")

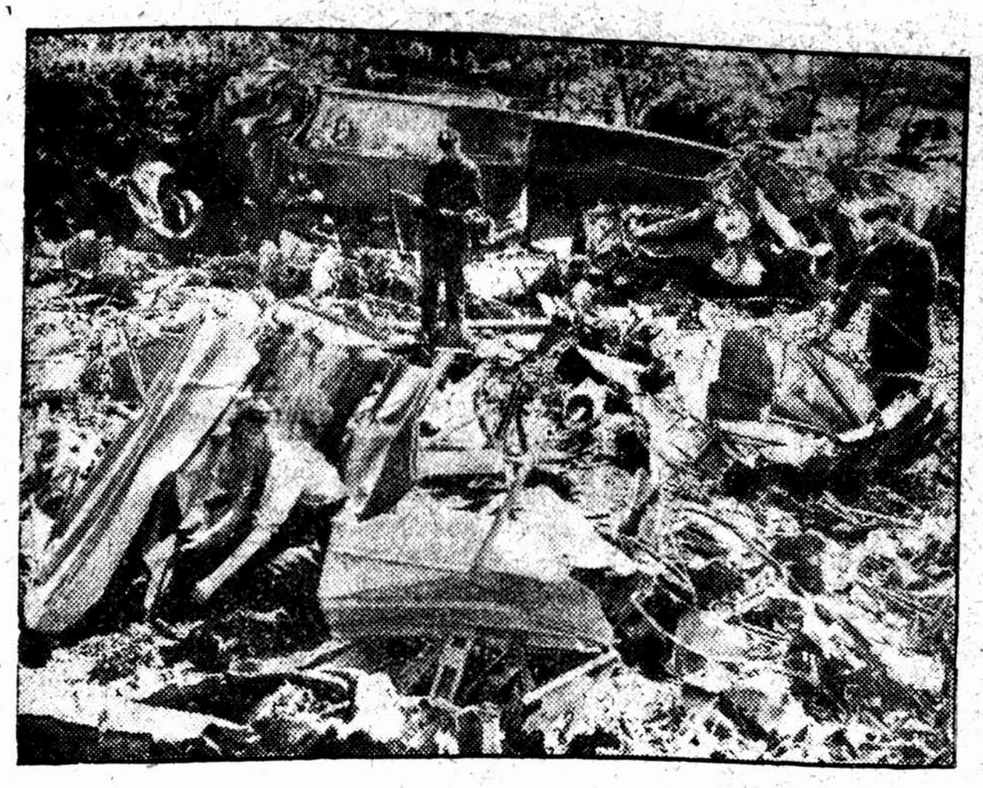
Shrimati Chunduri Rathnamma, a prominent Zamindarini from West Godavari Dt., who has been elected Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council.

★

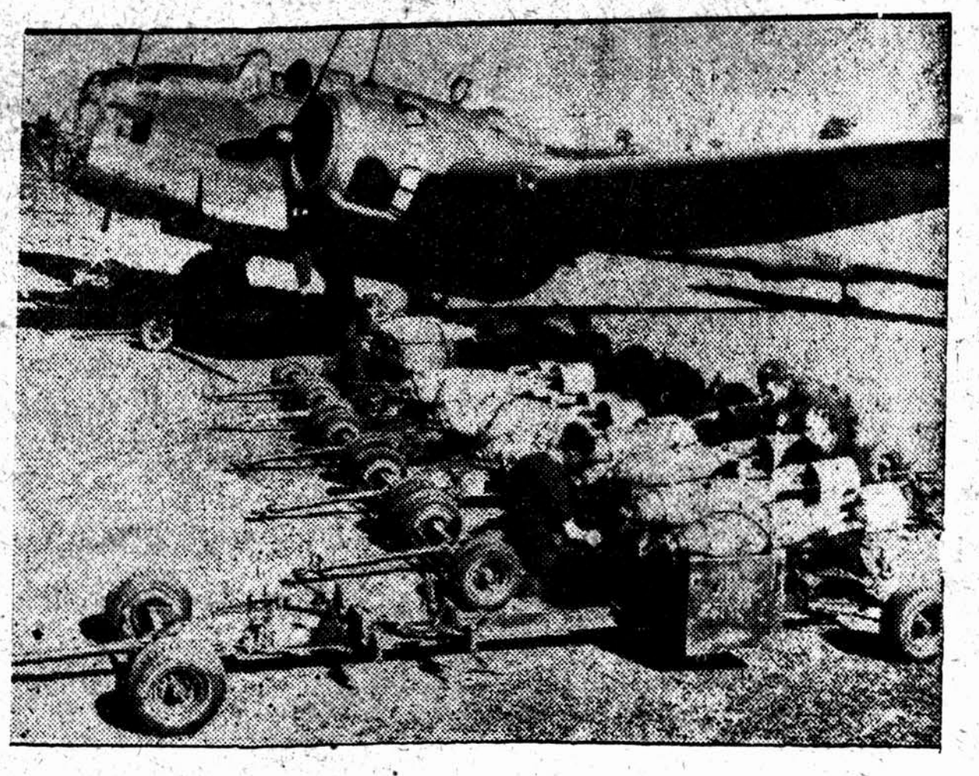
A painting of Investiture Durbar scene of H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, the well-known artist.

★





Wreckage of a German bomber which crashed a few weeks ago into the grounds of an old rectory in Suffolk, two of the crew being killed and a third injured.



Bombing raids are carried out by British planes on enemy troop concentrations and lines of communication from bomber stations like this. Photo shows aircraft being loaded with bombs ready for a raid.

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KIDD'S

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